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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Volume XIV Number 1

SEMIANNUAL BULLETIN, 1943

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume XIV—Number 1

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XIV July 1943 Number 1

SUMMARY

Crime Trends, January–June, 1939–43.

While other crimes tend to decrease, rape and aggravated assault continue to increase under wartime conditions. Compared with the pre-war average for January–June of 1939–41, rapes increased 10.5 percent during the first half of 1942, and for the first half of 1943 exceeded the pre-war average by 28.4 percent. Aggravated assaults by June of last year were 8.5 percent over the pre-war average and during January–June of 1943 were 13.8 percent in excess of the pre-war average.

Murders, the first half of this year, were 4.4 percent under the pre-war average, and negligent manslaughters, following generally the trend in traffic deaths, were down 9.5 percent from the average for January–June of 1939–41. Property crimes showed decreases during the first half of this year from the pre-war average as follows: Robbery, −10.9 percent; burglary, −10.8 percent; larceny, −13.4 percent; and auto theft, −5.2 percent.

Although the number of property crimes decreased, there was a 10.2 percent increase in the average value of property stolen per offense of burglary, and a similar increase of 27.1 percent for larceny, with the result that the total value of property involved in crimes against property was substantially the same in 1943 as in the first half of 1942.

Police Department Employees and Auxiliary Police, April 30, 1943.

There were 1.77 police department employees per 1,000 inhabitants on April 30 of this year in cities over 25,000. The survey this year showed a 3.1 percent reduction in police strength since April 30, 1942. An inquiry of a limited number of cities over 25,000 indicated a personnel turnover during the 18-month period ending June 30, 1943, ranging from 5.7 percent to 60.0 percent with a 22.9 percent turn-over in the average department.

For every 100 police department employees on April 30 of this year the reporting cities showed 203 auxiliary police, representing volunteers for auxiliary police duty who may be called to assist the police department during an air raid or other war emergency condition.

Compilations are included in this issue of the bulletin showing the number of police department employees and the number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants as of April 30, 1943, for cities grouped according to size and location. The survey covers every city in the Nation with more than 25,000 inhabitants. A tabulation for individual cities is also presented showing the number of police employees on April 30, 1943, in comparison with the figures for April 30 of last year and the average personnel in the individual departments during 1940.

Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1942.

Of each group of 1,000 crimes against the person, 817 were followed by the arrest of the offender last year, while in a representative group of 1,000 crimes against property 265 were cleared. Murders ranked first with 90.6 percent cleared followed by negligent manslaughters with a percentage cleared of 86.1. Of the rapes reported, 81.2 percent were cleared and arrests were made in 80.5 percent of the other felonious assaults.

For crimes against property the proportion cleared for individual offenses was as follows: Robbery, 43.3 percent; burglary, 31.5 percent; auto theft, 25.0 percent; and larceny, 24.6 percent.

Persons Found Guilty, 1942.

Of all persons formally charged by the police, 79.4 percent were found guilty last year. The proportion of those charged who were found guilty ranged from 42.6 percent for manslaughter by negligence to 87.2 percent for driving while intoxicated.

Of those charged with crimes against the person, 69.4 percent were found guilty (49.8 percent guilty as charged, and 19.6 percent guilty of a lesser offense). Of those charged with crimes against property, 75.9 percent were found guilty (67.2 percent guilty as charged, and 8.7 percent guilty of a less serious offense).

Persons Arrested, 1943.

Of the 230,740 fingerprint arrest records received at the F B I during the first half of this year, 193,998 represented males and 36,742, females. Male arrests declined 29.3 percent and female arrests increased 18.4 percent. For male arrests the predominating age was 18 followed by age 17, and for females ages 19 and 18 predominated in that order.

For males and females combined the arrests of persons age 17 showed a 17.7 percent increase. Arrests of girls under 21 during the first half of 1943 increased 64.7 percent over the first half of 1942; the number of such arrests for the first half of 1943 exceeded the figure for the entire 1941 calendar year. For offenses against common decency arrests of girls under 21 increased 89.5 percent the first half of 1943.

Of the 230,740 arrest records examined, 47.3 percent represented persons who already had fingerprint records on file at the F B I. For males the percentage with prior records was 50.2 and for females the percentage was 31.6.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and II offense classifications.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

The monthly crime reports received from 2,100 cities during the first 6 months of 1943 were used in preparing the crime rate tabulations presented in this issue of the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin. A combined population of 65,064,727 is represented by the reporting cities, and the number of offenses reported together with the rate per 100,000 inhabitants are presented in table 1 with the cities grouped according to size. Similar data for cities grouped not only by size but also by location may be found in table 4.

As a general rule more crime per unit of population is reported by cities with population in excess of 100,000 than is reported by the smaller communities. This was true for the first half of 1943 for all offense classes except aggravated assault and larceny. As indicated in table 1 the highest aggravated assault rate was for cities with population of 50,000 to 100,000 while the number of larcenies per 100,000 inhabitants in cities with population from 25,000 to 100,000 exceeded the rate for cities with population in excess of 250,000.

A comparison of the data in table 1 with the comparable tabulation presented in the semiannual issue of the bulletin for last year gives some indication of the trends in crime among cities of various population groups even though the two tabulations are not based on the reports of identical cities. Such a comparison shows increases in the number of offenses of rape per 100,000 inhabitants for cities of all population groups except the group of cities with less than 10,000 inhabitants. Aggravated assaults increased in cities of all sizes except those in the 25,000–100,000 population group. Robberies increased in cities from 50,000 to 250,000, and also in cities with population under 10,000. Only two population groups showed increases in murder, the 50,000–100,000 group and cities under 10,000. Auto thefts showed increases in the cities from 100,000 to 250,000, and in cities with population less than 25,000. Offenses of manslaughter by negligence, burglary, and larceny showed decreases in all population groups.

TABLE 1.—*Offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1943; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,894,166:								
Number of offenses known	855	[1] 493	1,994	9,538	8,120	[2] 34,291	[2] 79,106	25,860
Rate per 100,000	2.86	1.74	6.67	31.9	27.2	167.2	385.7	86.5
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,792,650:								
Number of offenses known	220	176	436	1,888	2,193	15,095	37,365	8,708
Rate per 100,000	2.82	2.26	5.60	24.2	28.1	193.7	479.5	111.7
GROUP III								
96 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,631,627:								
Number of offenses known	177	99	311	1,380	1,949	9,992	29,841	5,406
Rate per 100,000	2.67	1.49	4.69	20.8	29.4	150.7	450.0	81.5
GROUP IV								
184 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 6,374,633:								
Number of offenses known	128	93	248	806	1,708	8,540	28,626	4,664
Rate per 100,000	2.01	1.46	3.89	12.6	26.8	134.0	449.1	73.2
GROUP V								
522 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 7,933,125:								
Number of offenses known	110	59	337	679	1,151	8,864	28,701	4,919
Rate per 100,000	1.39	0.74	4.25	8.6	14.5	111.7	361.8	62.0
GROUP VI								
1,207 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,438,526:								
Number of offenses known	122	51	224	581	859	5,977	14,988	3,101
Rate per 100,000	1.89	0.79	3.48	9.0	13.3	92.8	232.8	48.2
TOTAL, GROUPS I–VI								
2,100 cities; total population, 65,064,727:								
Number of offenses known	1,612	[1] 971	3,550	14,872	15,980	[2] 82,759	[2] 218,627	52,658
Rate per 100,000	2.48	1.53	5.46	22.9	24.6	148.6	392.7	80.9

[1] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports as follows: Group I, 35 cities, total population, 28,389,889; groups I–VI, 2,099 cities, total population, 63,560,450.

[2] The number of offenses and rate for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports as follows: Group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,507,837; groups I–VI, 2,098 cities, total population, 55,678,398.

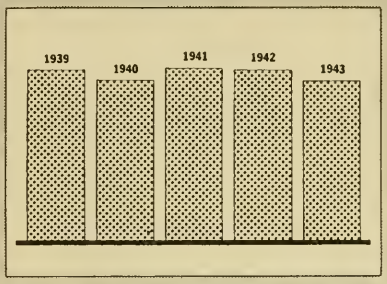
ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

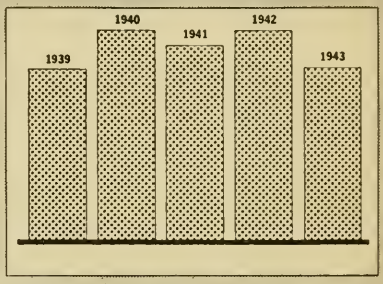
January-June, 1939-1943

318 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS;
COMBINED POPULATION 45,062,198

Murder

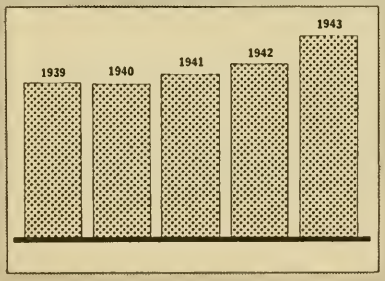


Negligent Manslaughter



Offense	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Murder	1,259	1,185	1,277	1,264	1,183
Manslaughter by Negligence	789	971	901	973	802
Rape	2,051	2,038	2,155	2,300	2,673
Aggravated Assault	9,682	10,206	10,649	11,042	11,585

Rape



Aggravated Assault

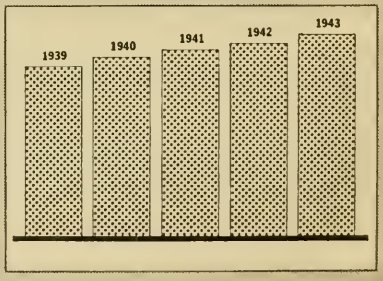


FIGURE 1.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police, 1939–43.

The offenses which appear to have definitely emerged as wartime crimes are rape and aggravated assault. Although other offenses have shown a tendency to decline in number, these crimes have continued to show steady upward trends since the outbreak of the war. Rapes and aggravated assaults for the first half of 1942 were 10.5 percent and 8.5 percent, respectively, in excess of the pre-war average for 1939-41, and during January–June of 1943 rapes increased 16.2 percent and aggravated assaults rose 4.9 percent over the figures for the first half of 1942. When compared with the pre-war average for January–June of 1939–41, offenses of rape during the first half of this year showed an increase of 28.4 percent and aggravated assaults were up 13.8 percent.

The recent disruptions in the economic and social status of the population in many cities and the resultant increased congestion and personal contact are factors which probably contribute to the rise in assaults and rapes during boom conditions such as these. The decline in the number of other types of crimes is undoubtedly partially attributable to the fact that millions of males are in the armed forces and also to the fact that employment has reached unprecedentedly high levels in the United States.

Murders during 1942 showed little change from the pre-war average for 1939–41, with a 2.2 percent increase at the end of June and a 1.6 percent increase by the close of the year. The first half of 1943 showed murders 4.4 percent under the pre-war average. Negligent manslaughters started high in 1942, but the excess over the pre-war average gradually diminished to an increase of only 1.3 percent at the end of the year. These deaths are composed almost entirely of traffic deaths and with the curtailment in the use of automobiles such offenses naturally declined. A 9.5 percent decrease in manslaughter by negligence was recorded for the first half of 1943 from the average figures for January–June of 1939–41.

Crimes against property showed decreases during the first half of 1943 from the pre-war average as follows: Robbery, —10.9 percent; burglary, —10.8 percent; larceny, —13.4 percent; and auto theft, —5.2 percent. However, each of these crimes, though still under the pre-war average at the end of June, showed tendencies during the 6-month period to approach the pre-war average; that is, the marked decreases noted at the beginning of 1943 have gradually diminished during the 6-month period.

This trend was particularly noticeable for auto thefts. These offenses decreased steadily during 1942 but the excess of the pre-war average over the 1943 figures has gradually become smaller as indicated by the following figures showing the difference between the number of auto thefts during the first half of 1943 and the average figures for 1939–41 for each month: January, —25.0 percent; February,

−16.9 percent; March, −7.7 percent; April, +4.3 percent; May, +14.4 percent; and June, +1.7 percent. For the 6-month period of January–June of this year auto thefts were still 7.0 percent under the figure for the first half of 1942 and 5.2 percent under the pre-war average for January–June.

There are presented in table 2 the annual trends in offenses known to the police in 318 cities with population in excess of 25,000. Figures for the first half of 1942 and 1943 are shown by quarters in comparison with the average for the same period of 1939–41.

TABLE 2.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 318 cities over 25,000 in population, January–June, 1939–43*

[Total population, 45,062,198, based on 1940 decennial census]

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January to March:								
Average 1939–41	591	476	1,017	7,350	4,597	36,674	90,740	20,731
1942	595	553	1,115	7,046	4,957	36,299	98,801	21,999
1943	575	421	1,243	6,310	5,513	31,679	74,482	17,321
April to June:								
Average 1939–41	646	410	1,064	5,927	5,584	33,961	94,049	19,558
1942	669	420	1,185	5,775	6,085	30,634	97,672	19,069
1943	608	381	1,430	5,526	6,072	31,336	85,543	20,890
January to June:								
Average 1939–41	1,237	886	2,081	13,277	10,181	70,635	184,789	40,289
1942	1,264	973	2,300	12,821	11,042	66,933	196,473	41,068
1943	1,183	802	2,673	11,836	11,585	63,015	160,025	38,211

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

Because the frequency of crime varies greatly among the different sections of the country, the data shown in table 1 are subdivided in table 4 with the crime rates presented for cities grouped not only by size, but also by geographic division. The figures shown in tables 1 and 4 are supplemented by the information appearing in table 3 which shows the number of cities represented in each group.

A compilation similar to table 4 appears in the semiannual issue of the bulletin for 1942 and though not based on exactly the same cities the regional crime rates for the two periods are generally comparable. A comparison of the crime rates for the first half of 1942 and 1943 shows murder increases this year in the West North Central, West South Central, and Mountain geographic divisions. Robberies increased in the New England, the South Atlantic, Mountain, and Pacific States; aggravated assaults increased in the New England, East North Central, Mountain, and Pacific States; burglaries showed increases in the West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific States; and auto thefts increased in the West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific geographic divisions. Larcenies showed decreases in all geographic divisions.

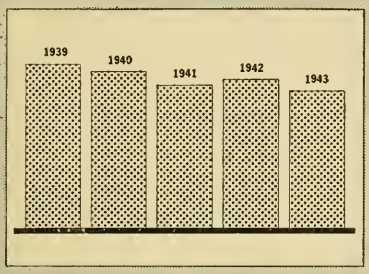
ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

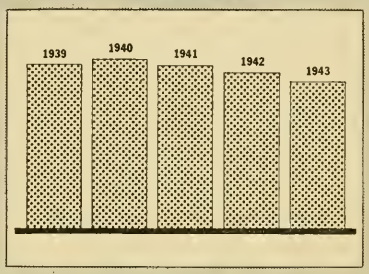
January-June, 1939-1943

318 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS;
COMBINED POPULATION 45,062,198

Robbery

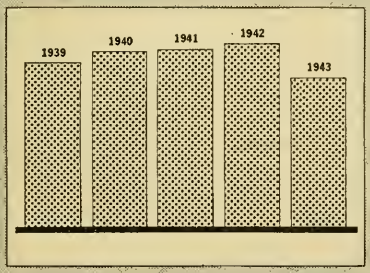


Burglary



Offense	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Robbery	14,056	13,449	12,325	12,821	11,836
Burglary	69,945	72,253	69,698	66,933	63,015
Larceny	176,170	187,761	190,430	196,473	160,025
Auto Theft	38,301	40,552	42,021	41,068	38,211

Larceny



Auto Theft

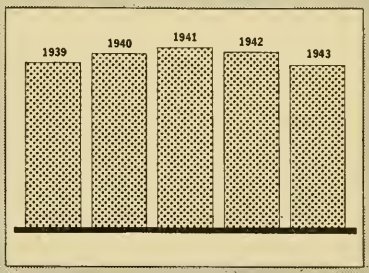


FIGURE 2.

TABLE 3.—*Number of cities included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to June, inclusive, 1943*

[Population figures based on 1940 decennial census]

Division	Population						Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 172 cities; total population, 5,586,074	2	10	11	29	65	55	172
Middle Atlantic: 497 cities; total population, 18,773,151	6	11	19	27	130	304	497
East North Central: 506 cities; total population, 16,129,608	8	10	22	55	109	302	506
West North Central: 255 cities; total population, 5,346,212	4	5	8	11	60	167	255
South Atlantic: [1] 187 cities; total population, 5,583,991	3	7	15	19	43	100	187
East South Central: 87 cities; total population, 2,378,530	3	3	4	8	20	49	87
West South Central: 124 cities; total population, 3,777,462	4	3	8	11	32	66	124
Mountain: 86 cities; total population, 1,445,710	1	1	2	7	23	52	86
Pacific: 186 cities; total population, 6,043,989	5	5	7	17	40	112	186
Total: 2,100 cities; total population, 65,064,727	36	55	96	184	522	1,207	2,100

[1] Includes report of District of Columbia.

In order that the information may be readily available, there are listed below the States included in the nine geographic divisions.

STATES DIVIDED BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

New England:
- Connecticut.
- Maine.
- Massachusetts.
- New Hampshire.
- Rhode Island.
- Vermont.

Middle Atlantic:
- New Jersey.
- New York.
- Pennsylvania.

East North Central:
- Illinois.
- Indiana.
- Michigan.
- Ohio.
- Wisconsin.

West North Central:
- Iowa.
- Kansas.
- Minnesota.
- Missouri.
- Nebraska.
- North Dakota.
- South Dakota.

South Atlantic: [1]
- Delaware.
- Florida.
- Georgia.
- Maryland.
- North Carolina.
- South Carolina.
- Virginia.
- West Virginia.

East South Central:
- Alabama.
- Kentucky.
- Mississippi.
- Tennessee.

West South Central:
- Arkansas.
- Louisiana.
- Oklahoma.
- Texas.

Mountain:
- Arizona.
- Colorado.
- Idaho.
- Montana.
- Nevada.
- New Mexico.
- Utah.
- Wyoming.

Pacific:
- California.
- Oregon.
- Washington.

[1] Includes District of Columbia.

TABLE 4.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to June, inclusive, 1943, by geographic divisions and population groups*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
New England:						
Group I	0.39	10.8	7.2	67.9	134.7	140.5
Group II	0.52	11.9	8.4	195.7	345.5	75.1
Group III	0.84	10.2	3.9	119.3	268.8	63.2
Group IV	0.30	1.7	2.6	91.2	238.3	38.4
Group V	0.49	2.6	2.0	92.1	187.3	29.7
Group VI	1.15	2.3	2.6	76.5	151.8	44.9
Total, groups I–VI	0.54	7.3	4.9	115.8	235.2	68.6
Middle Atlantic:						
Group I	1.73	12.0	17.4	[1] 111.7	[1] 169.4	46.2
Group II	0.97	9.7	16.3	97.3	211.5	61.9
Group III	0.84	7.4	11.3	113.8	228.3	50.1
Group IV	0.53	5.5	11.2	97.7	220.0	42.4
Group V	0.39	5.6	7.0	77.3	176.5	35.1
Group VI	0.56	4.9	6.2	60.4	118.2	22.5
Total, groups I–VI	1.30	9.9	14.5	[2] 92.0	[2] 182.0	44.2
East North Central:						
Group I	2.44	50.0	28.9	152.8	325.6	62.4
Group II	1.95	31.3	26.0	181.6	505.1	108.9
Group III	1.35	16.4	16.5	147.8	423.8	89.3
Group IV	1.16	9.5	7.5	115.2	410.1	63.0
Group V	0.79	7.2	4.8	101.2	345.6	53.9
Group VI	0.93	6.4	6.5	80.7	195.7	35.3
Total, groups I–VI	1.82	31.5	20.1	137.9	350.5	65.6
West North Central:						
Group I	2.66	16.0	22.9	125.8	316.1	44.2
Group II	2.36	13.3	12.8	120.2	329.1	91.8
Group III	1.09	6.9	4.2	131.7	477.7	78.5
Group IV	0.56	4.7	0.8	94.5	361.7	60.2
Group V	0.68	5.8	4.0	110.4	338.3	61.1
Group VI	0.60	3.9	3.8	77.4	171.6	36.1
Total, groups I–VI	1.66	10.4	12.0	113.4	318.5	56.8
South Atlantic: [3]						
Group I	6.74	36.3	49.3	158.1	434.8	111.3
Group II	7.87	51.6	71.5	298.6	745.2	148.9
Group III	5.75	33.6	99.8	186.7	623.8	75.3
Group IV	7.88	32.4	161.5	206.9	655.1	93.0
Group V	5.30	11.6	71.0	138.4	427.2	60.4
Group VI	5.67	17.6	51.8	118.9	269.6	55.0
Total, groups I–VI	6.64	33.7	77.7	188.2	533.1	98.8
East South Central:						
Group I	8.75	48.1	53.3	223.4	449.6	90.2
Group II	8.35	28.2	59.2	243.6	534.5	143.2
Group III	10.68	20.6	37.7	207.2	458.5	94.0
Group IV	6.67	28.2	59.2	194.5	548.9	76.9
Group V	6.87	24.9	69.1	170.9	464.8	93.3
Group VI	6.39	12.0	26.8	90.7	105.5	25.6
Total, groups I–VI	8.20	32.5	52.3	201.1	441.6	91.9
West South Central:						
Group I	8.76	25.8	63.4	194.9	541.2	105.8
Group II	5.15	23.5	42.0	245.9	770.6	120.2
Group III	5.71	52.6	48.7	138.2	537.2	99.3
Group IV	4.52	15.4	35.6	155.9	662.2	76.0
Group V	3.76	10.4	21.7	129.1	426.1	50.8
Group VI	7.73	13.9	33.6	119.9	245.4	36.5
Total, groups I–VI	6.62	25.5	47.1	173.4	540.5	90.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to June, inclusive, 1943, by geographic divisions and population groups*—Con.

	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Mountain:						
Group I	2.79	47.8	7.8	313.9	632.4	107.9
Group II	1.33	18.0	22.0	314.8	651.6	146.1
Group III	4.25	69.7	57.0	279.0	919.4	163.3
Group IV	1.22	34.6	9.8	183.0	967.9	190.7
Group V	0.89	9.8	8.0	155.8	758.0	81.0
Group VI	2.92	28.8	19.7	163.3	416.0	84.2
Total, groups I–VI	2.08	31.8	15.9	223.6	702.9	119.7
Pacific:						
Group I	2.38	69.5	32.7	260.2	661.2	277.8
Group II	1.56	34.3	21.8	244.5	721.2	225.7
Group III	1.64	28.1	13.5	213.6	833.3	141.2
Group IV	1.27	19.4	12.7	217.3	761.0	155.2
Group V	0.52	23.4	15.2	200.9	1,001.8	222.3
Group VI	1.16	17.5	16.4	172.6	700.1	164.2
Total, groups I–VI	1.82	47.9	24.8	236.2	727.8	232.8

[1] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities.
[2] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 495 cities.
[3] Includes the District of Columbia.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 100,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January–June 1943 is shown in table 5. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 1 and 4 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
The economic status and activities of the population.
Climate.
Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
The number of police employees per unit of population.
The standards governing appointments to the police force.
The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

It should be remembered that the war has brought about marked changes in some of the foregoing factors in many communities.

In comparing crime rates, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

TABLE 5.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1943, cities over 100,000 in population*

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Akron, Ohio	5	101	45	461	182	845	210
Albany, N. Y.	5	5	17	82	23	135	68
Atlanta, Ga.	28	157	128	757	285	1,506	344
Baltimore, Md.	53	281	570	1,119	470	2,089	1,003
Birmingham, Ala.	26	88	138	625	220	826	149
Boston, Mass.	3	106	63	370	247	717	1,228
Bridgeport, Conn.	2	3	1	228	156	621	155
Buffalo, N. Y.	10	20	91	194	112	610	342
Cambridge, Mass.		11	10	199	25	230	83
Camden, N. J.	1	36	43	176	71	236	92
Canton, Ohio	2	43	39	178	79	347	102
Charlotte, N. C.	6	28	153	236	124	645	75
Chattanooga, Tenn.	15	39	47	374	77	620	138
Chicago, Ill.	78	2,023	787	4,523	1,892	4,346	1,197
Cincinnati, Ohio	22	200	90	930	344	1,782	292
Cleveland, Ohio	24	346	51	733	160	2,965	273
Columbus, Ohio	2	128	51	815	270	941	270
Dallas, Tex.	35	73	200	928	146	2,448	301
Dayton, Ohio	11	66	56	363	81	1,273	422
Denver, Colo.	9	154	25	1,012	235	1,804	348
Des Moines, Iowa	2	11	18	154	35	482	168
Detroit, Mich.	53	1,017	1,116	3,209	800	6,920	1,653
Duluth, Minn.		5	1	104	51	477	89
Elizabeth, N. J.	1	6	10	123	45	211	37
Erie, Pa.	1	10	10	110	26	279	104
Fall River, Mass.		11		232	28	230	65
Flint, Mich.	2	27	57	320	138	855	107
Fort Wayne, Ind.		11	5	157	58	627	170
Fort Worth, Tex.	14	27	81	418	80	1,172	180
Gary, Ind.	3	94	106	307	101	447	115
Grand Rapids, Mich.		2	2	297	44	1,017	144
Hartford, Conn.	1	56	49	716	155	1,085	187
Honolulu, Hawaii	9	2	19	441	146	659	51
Houston, Tex.	29	132	84	1,206	293	2,654	353
Indianapolis, Ind.	6	120	108	953	271	1,747	608
Jacksonville, Fla.	12	76	108	546	307	1,088	198
Jersey City, N. J.	Complete data not received.						
Kansas City, Kans.	8	54	16	201	50	288	68
Kansas City, Mo.	15	82	17	248	141	874	127
Knoxville, Tenn.	7	18	82	148	100	463	228
Long Beach, Calif.	3	76	31	485	(1)	1,032	406
Los Angeles, Calif.	38	1,070	388	3,466	2,424	7,552	4,127
Louisville, Ky.	23	240	220	848	709	1,150	467
Lowell, Mass.		2	3	135	33	137	59
Memphis, Tenn.	28	95	111	492	155	895	177
Miami, Fla.	12	60	139	541	167	511	192
Milwaukee, Wis.	2	33	26	431	156	1,709	303
Minneapolis, Minn.	5	13	8	379	254	1,047	289
Nashville, Tenn.	12	58	112	470	131	785	217
Newark, N. J.	10	122	189	639	266	859	549
New Bedford, Mass.		13	6	255	60	366	67
New Haven, Conn.	2	8	6	211	72	467	104
New Orleans, La.	40	60	210	221	227	808	655
New York, N. Y. [2]	102	555	1,247	2,392	(1)	5,132	2,678
Norfolk, Va.	17	140	111	748	283	959	460

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1943, cities over 100,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Oakland, Calif	8	288	141	992	175	2,293	893
Oklahoma City, Okla	4	30	72	413	111	1,651	225
Omaha, Nebr	6	19	42	247	65	416	228
Paterson, N. J	2	6	69	167	31	98	125
Peoria, Ill	2	11	12	110	30	294	65
Philadelphia, Pa	50	393	339	1,682	374	947	872
Pittsburgh, Pa	23	275	102	1,130	183	606	645
Portland, Oreg	9	197	75	1,132	527	2,003	680
Providence, R. I	1	5	11	326	99	317	211
Reading, Pa		15	4	104	40	261	65
Richmond, Va	22	97	150	443	253	1,532	268
Rochester, N. Y	1	7	18	273	70	686	176
Sacramento, Calif	3	81	41	368	121	1,164	204
St. Louis, Mo	32	196	403	1,534	(1)	3,046	375
St. Paul, Minn	1	29	28	350	68	877	91
Salt Lake City, Utah	2	27	33	472	107	870	219
San Antonio, Tex	21	104	411	428	121	1,029	202
San Diego, Calif	3	42	34	375	268	1,042	692
San Francisco, Calif	12	486	378	1,498	470	2,923	1,927
Scranton, Pa		4	12	127	29	134	43
Seattle, Wash	7	125	38	1,015	372	1,855	1,026
Somerville, Mass		8	1	161	15	135	54
South Bend, Ind		11	18	209	83	580	100
Spokane, Wash	1	16	29	229	61	725	105
Springfield, Mass	1	4	12	134	64	313	94
Syracuse, N. Y		11	1	200	60	599	226
Tacoma, Wash	1	27	19	267	79	593	184
Tampa, Fla	10	34	45	247	125	730	169
Toledo, Ohio	6	93	57	507	155	1,323	346
Trenton, N. J	1	41	48	209	55	325	66
Tulsa, Okla	9	66	67	458	130	896	225
Utica, N. Y	1	4	4	55	26	266	36
Washington, D. C	42	225	201	1,008	656	2,926	683
Wichita, Kans	1	7	15	161	36	473	109
Wilmington, Del		83	12	238	123	638	134
Worcester, Mass	1	46	26	385	133	363	152
Yonkers, N. Y	2	6	18	115	37	191	34
Youngstown, Ohio	4	99	46	293	29	385	181

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.
[2] Figures include offenses committed by juveniles; this is in accord with the uniform reporting procedure followed by other cities.

Supplement to Return A Data.

An analysis of supplementary monthly crime reports forwarded to the F B I indicates that the rape increase this year is largely attributable to an increase in forcible rapes. The Supplement to Return A reports received from 60 cities over 100,000 in reporting an 8.6 percent increase in rape show an increase in statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent) of only 1.3 percent and a 14.4 percent increase in forcible rapes.

These cities reported a 13.1 percent increase in highway robbery and a 15.2 percent increase in robberies involving chain stores and at

the same time robberies of oil stations declined 76.9 percent (from 225 to 52). This latter trend is doubtless due, at least in part, to the fact that so many gasoline filling stations are now operating only during daylight hours.

Although reflecting a general decrease in burglaries the supplementary reports show a slight rise (+1.3 percent) in burglaries of residences during the daytime, which may be the result in part of increased employment with more homes being left vacant during the day. It is significant to observe that while the 60 reporting cities over 100,000 show a 4.0 percent decrease in the number of burglaries committed, the total loot in such offenses increased 5.8 percent (from $1,543,947.47 in the first half of 1942 to $1,634,083.52 during the first half of 1943). The value of the property stolen in the average burglary increased 10.2 percent, from $52.77 in 1942 to $58.17 in 1943.

Similarly, despite a 16.9 percent decrease in the number of larcenies committed in these 60 cities, the total value of property stolen in such offenses increased 5.6 percent from $2,122,925.92 in the first half of 1942 to $2,231,028.62 in 1943. This means that the average value of property stolen per offense of larceny increased 27.1 percent from $26.81 to $34.07.

The decrease in the number of larcenies was attributable entirely to thefts involving property valued at less than $50.00, while a 6.4 percent increase was recorded for larcenies involving property valued at $50.00 and over. Pocket-picking and purse-snatching increased 26.2 percent and 19.9 percent, respectively, while pronounced decreases were recorded for several other types of thefts as follows: Thefts of bicycles, —14.0 percent; thefts of automobile accessories, —66.8 percent; and thefts of other types of property from automobiles, —28.4 percent.

The following tabulation shows the number of automobiles stolen and the number recovered during January–June of 1942 and 1943 in the 60 cities included in this study.

January–June	1942	1943
Number of automobiles stolen	17,423	17,002
Number of automobiles recovered	16,995	16,634
Percent recovered	97.5	97.8

The tabulations based on the analysis of the Supplement to Return A reports received from 60 cities over 100,000 during the first 6 months of 1942 and 1943 are presented in tables 6 and 7. The combined population represented is 16,363,434.

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TABLE 6.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to June, inclusive, 1942–43; 60 cities over 100,000 in population; total population, 16,363,434*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1942	1943	
Rape:			
Forcible	486	556	+14.4
Statutory	391	396	+1.3
Total	877	952	+8.6
Robbery:			
Highway	3,340	3,778	+13.1
Commercial house	759	693	−8.7
Oil station	225	52	−76.9
Chain store	33	38	+15.2
Residence	250	241	−3.6
Bank	8	4	−50.0
Miscellaneous	209	221	+5.7
Total	4,824	5,027	+4.2
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night	8,177	7,319	−10.5
Committed during day	4,297	4,354	+1.3
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night	14,983	14,869	−0.8
Committed during day	1,799	1,549	−13.9
Total	29,256	28,091	−4.0
Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):			
$50 and over	8,560	9,104	+6.4
$5 to $50	51,025	42,345	−17.0
Under $5	19,232	14,039	−27.0
Total	78,817	65,488	−16.9
Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):			
Pocket-picking	1,107	1,397	+26.2
Purse-snatching	1,710	2,051	+19.9
Shoplifting	2,826	2,772	−1.9
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories)	12,117	8,681	−28.4
Auto accessories	13,872	4,604	−66.8
Bicycles	14,480	12,451	−14.0
All others	32,705	33,532	+2.5
Total	78,817	65,488	−16.9

TABLE 7.—*Value of property stolen, by type of crime, January to June, inclusive, 1942–43; 60 cities over 100,000; total population, 16,363,434*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses			Value of property stolen			Average value per offense		
	1942	1943	Percent change	1942	1943	Percent change	1942	1943	Percent change
Robbery	4,824	5,027	+4.2	$388,095.82	$377,408.78	−2.8	$80.45	$75.08	−6.7
Burglary	29,256	28,091	−4.0	1,543,947.47	1,634,083.52	+5.8	52.77	58.17	+10.2
Larceny—theft	78,817	65,488	−16.9	2,112,925.92	2,231,028.62	+5.6	26.81	34.07	+27.1
Auto theft	17,423	17,002	−2.4	8,118,458.33	7,931,720.84	−2.3	465.96	466.52	+0.1
Total	130,320	115,608	−11.3	12,163,427.54	12,174,241.76	+0.1	93.34	105.31	+12.8

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

Number of Police Employees, April 30, 1943.

On April 30, 1943, there were 1.77 police employees for each 1,000 inhabitants in cities over 25,000 in the United States as compared with 1.83 on April 30, of a year ago. A reduction of 3.1 percent in the number of police employees since April 30, 1942, was reflected this year in the reports received at the F B I from cities over 25,000.

In many instances, marked increases in population have not been accompanied by proportionate increases in the number of police department employees. For example, a release of the Bureau of the Census relative to estimates of the civilian population by counties on May 1, 1942,[1] showed increases of 10 percent or better in a group of 15 metropolitan counties which included 19 cities with a population in excess of 25,000. While the civilian population of these metropolitan counties increased 18.1 percent from April 1, 1940 to May 1, 1942, the police personnel in the 19 cities over 25,000 in these counties increased only 4.3 percent from 1940 to April 30, 1942, and during the next year (April 30, 1942 to April 30, 1943), decreased 0.6 percent. There are some cities in the country which have shown increases in population during the past 2 years whose police departments have actually shown decreases in personnel.

In addition to shortages in personnel, many departments are operating with a substantial proportion of inexperienced employees. Inquiries of 53 selected cities throughout the United States with population in excess of 25,000 reflected a personnel turn-over from January 1, 1942, through June 30, 1943, ranging from 5.7 percent to 60.0 percent. The median [2] turn-over was 22.9 percent.

The following tabulation shows the distribution of the percentage turn-over in the 53 cities:

Percent turn-over	*Number of cities*
10.0 or less	3
10.1 to 20.0	19
20.1 to 30.0	14
30.1 to 40.0	9
40.1 to 50.0	4
50.1 to 60.0	4

It was observed that the police personnel turn-over problem was found to be acute most frequently in the smaller cities.

[1] U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., Series P-3, No. 33, dated February 25, 1943.

[2] The median represents the midpoint in a list of the cities arranged in order according to the percentage turn-over, with half of the cities showing more, and half showing less, than the median.

Table 9 shows the number of police department employees and the number per 1,000 inhabitants, on April 30, 1943, for groups of cities divided according to size and location. Each city in the United States with a population in excess of 25,000 is included in the tabulation, and, as in the past, the survey of the police personnel includes the civilian employees such as clerks, stenographers, and other employees without police powers. As reflected in the tabulation, there is a considerable variation among groups of cities of different size and location with reference to the number of employees per unit of population. In examining the figures it should be remembered that the 1940 decennial census population figures were used in calculating the number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants. The data presented in table 9, and also table 10 with reference to auxiliary police, are supplemented by the figures shown in table 8 which indicate the number of cities used in preparing the averages.

TABLE 8.—*Number of cities included in the tabulation of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1943, by geographic divisions and population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Division	Population				Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	
New England: 61 cities; total population, 4,640,655	2	10	13	36	61
Middle Atlantic: 80 cities; total population, 16,093,985	7	11	24	38	80
East North Central: 101 cities; total population, 13,112,140	8	10	23	60	101
West North Central: 29 cities; total population, 3,661,503	4	5	8	12	29
South Atlantic: [1] 47 cities; total population, 4,616,676	3	7	17	20	47
East South Central: 20 cities; total population, 1,891,962	3	3	4	10	20
West South Central: 29 cities; total population, 3,037,883	4	3	9	13	29
Mountain: 11 cities; total population, 835,805	1	1	2	7	11
Pacific: 34 cities; total population, 4,858,390	5	5	7	17	34
Total:					
Cities	37	55	107	213	412
Population	30,195,339	7,792,650	7,343,917	7,417,093	52,748,999

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

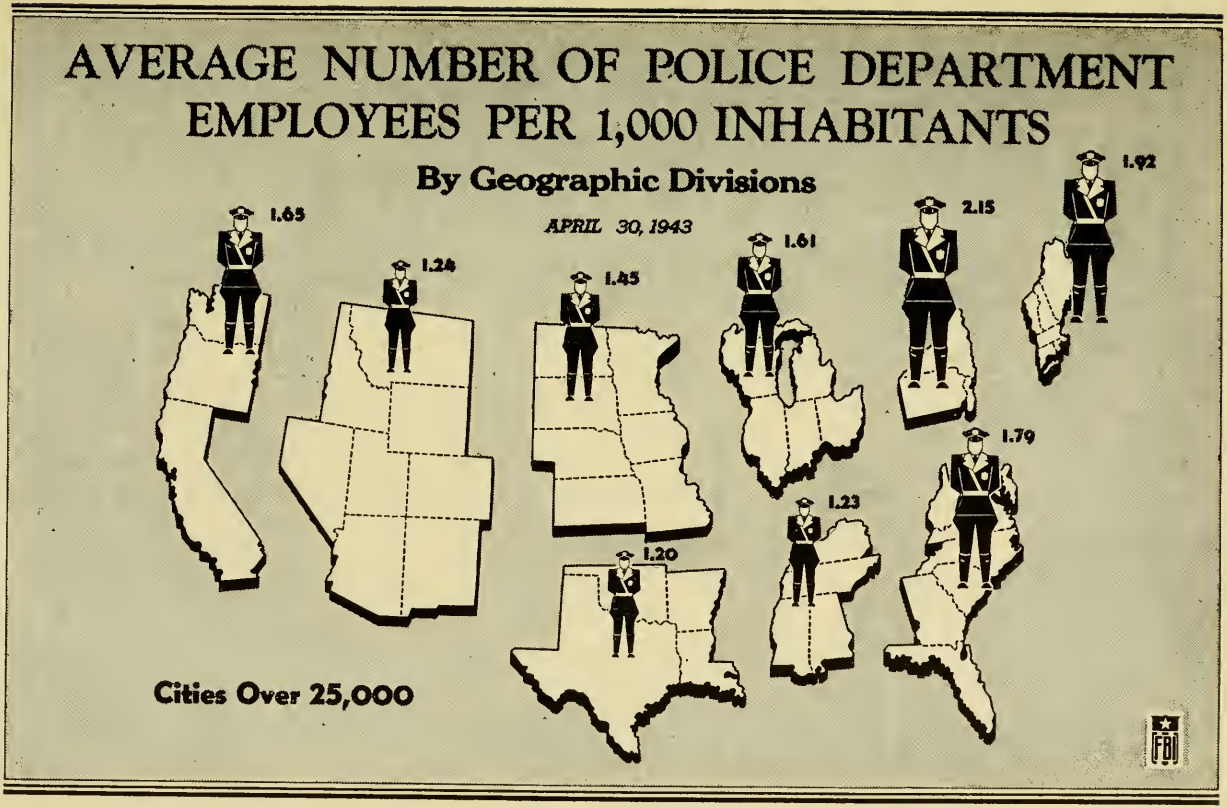
AVERAGE NUMBER OF POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
By Geographic Divisions
APRIL 30, 1943
1.65
1.24
1.45
1.61
2.15
1.92
1.79
1.23
1.20
Cities Over 25,000
FBI

FIGURE 3.

TABLE 9.—*Police department employees, Apr. 30, 1943, number and rate per 1,000 inhabitants, by geographic divisions and population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Division	Population				Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	
New England:					
Number of police employees	2,865	2,590	1,565	1,911	8,931
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.80	1.91	1.63	1.47	1.92
Middle Atlantic:					
Number of police employees	27,696	2,434	2,672	1,830	34,632
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.37	1.69	1.63	1.38	2.15
East North Central:					
Number of police employees	15,075	1,705	2,032	2,325	21,137
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.90	1.15	1.31	1.08	1.61
West North Central:					
Number of police employees	3,578	800	550	383	5,311
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.79	1.11	1.00	0.97	1.45
South Atlantic: [1]					
Number of police employees	4,276	1,542	1,517	924	8,259
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.34	1.54	1.38	1.35	1.79
East South Central:					
Number of police employees	1,039	494	397	389	2,319
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.18	1.21	1.41	1.20	1.23
West South Central:					
Number of police employees	1,833	596	752	469	3,650
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.28	1.14	1.15	1.09	1.20
Mountain:					
Number of police employees	423	174	186	254	1,037
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.31	1.16	1.58	1.03	1.24
Pacific:					
Number of police employees	5,593	1,090	636	704	8,023
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.80	1.55	1.31	1.28	1.65
Total:					
Number of police employees	63,378	11,425	10,307	9,189	93,299
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.07	1.47	1.40	1.24	1.77

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

Number of Auxiliary Police, April 30, 1943.

For every 100 police department employees listed on the April 30 survey report of this year, there were 203 auxiliary police reported. This latter figure includes all volunteers for auxiliary police work who were accepted for service as of April 30, and who may be called to assist the police during an air raid or other emergency condition arising as a result of the war. Average figures showing the number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants are presented in table 10 with the data subdivided for the cities grouped according to size and location.

TABLE 10.—*Auxiliary police, April 30, 1943, number and rate per 1,000 inhabitants, by geographic divisions and population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Division	Population				Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	
New England:					
Number of auxiliary police	3,979	7,348	4,466	6,639	22,432
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants	3.88	5.41	4.65	5.11	4.83
Middle Atlantic:					
Number of auxiliary police	20,684	6,782	6,029	[1] 6,698	[1] 40,193
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants	1.77	4.71	3.68	5.22	2.50
East North Central:					
Number of auxiliary police	20,462	11,014	4,512	[2] 7,889	[2] 43,877
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants	2.58	7.42	2.91	3.70	3.35
West North Central:					
Number of auxiliary police	2,879	2,884	1,427	1,040	8,230
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants	1.44	4.00	2.60	2.63	2.25
South Atlantic: [3]					
Number of auxiliary police	5,221	5,394	5,220	3,320	19,155
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants	2.86	5.37	4.73	4.85	4.15
East South Central:					
Number of auxiliary police	6,080	1,170	3,146	1,288	11,684
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants	6.91	2.87	11.20	3.97	6.18
West South Central:					
Number of auxiliary police	4,506	750	[4] 613	[4] 480	[4] 6,349
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants	3.16	1.43	1.21	1.47	2.28
Mountain:					
Number of auxiliary police	550	1,500	138	800	2,988
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants	1.71	10.00	1.17	3.25	3.57
Pacific:					
Number of auxiliary police	22,379	5,996	2,324	2,907	33,606
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants	7.19	8.51	4.77	5.27	6.92
Total:					
Number of auxiliary police	86,740	42,838	[5] 27,875	[5] 31,061	[5] 188,514
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants	2.87	5.50	3.87	4.29	3.60

[1] Data for the Middle Atlantic Geographic Division are based on reports as follows: Group IV, 37 cities; groups I–IV, 79 cities, total population, 16,048,879.

[2] Data for the East North Central Geographic Division are based on reports as follows: Group IV, 59 cities; groups I–IV, 100 cities, total population, 13,085,373.

[3] Includes the District of Columbia.

[4] Data for the West South Central Geographic Division are based on reports as follows: Group III, 7 cities; group IV, 10 cities; groups I–IV, 24 cities, total population 2,786,058.

[5] Data for total—all Geographic Divisions—are based on reports as follows: Group III, 105 cities, total population, 7,195,016; group IV, 208 cities, total population, 7,242,296; groups I–IV, 405 cities, total population, 52,425,301.

Police Employees in Individual Cities.

During 1941 the police employee survey dealt with the average number of employees in police departments during the calendar year 1940. The surveys conducted in 1942 and in 1943 provided for the collection of police personnel figures as of April 30 of those years. In each instance the figures included not only police officers but also civilian employees, such as clerical employees and stenographers without police powers. In view of recent marked changes in the population of many cities, table 11 consists of comparative data for

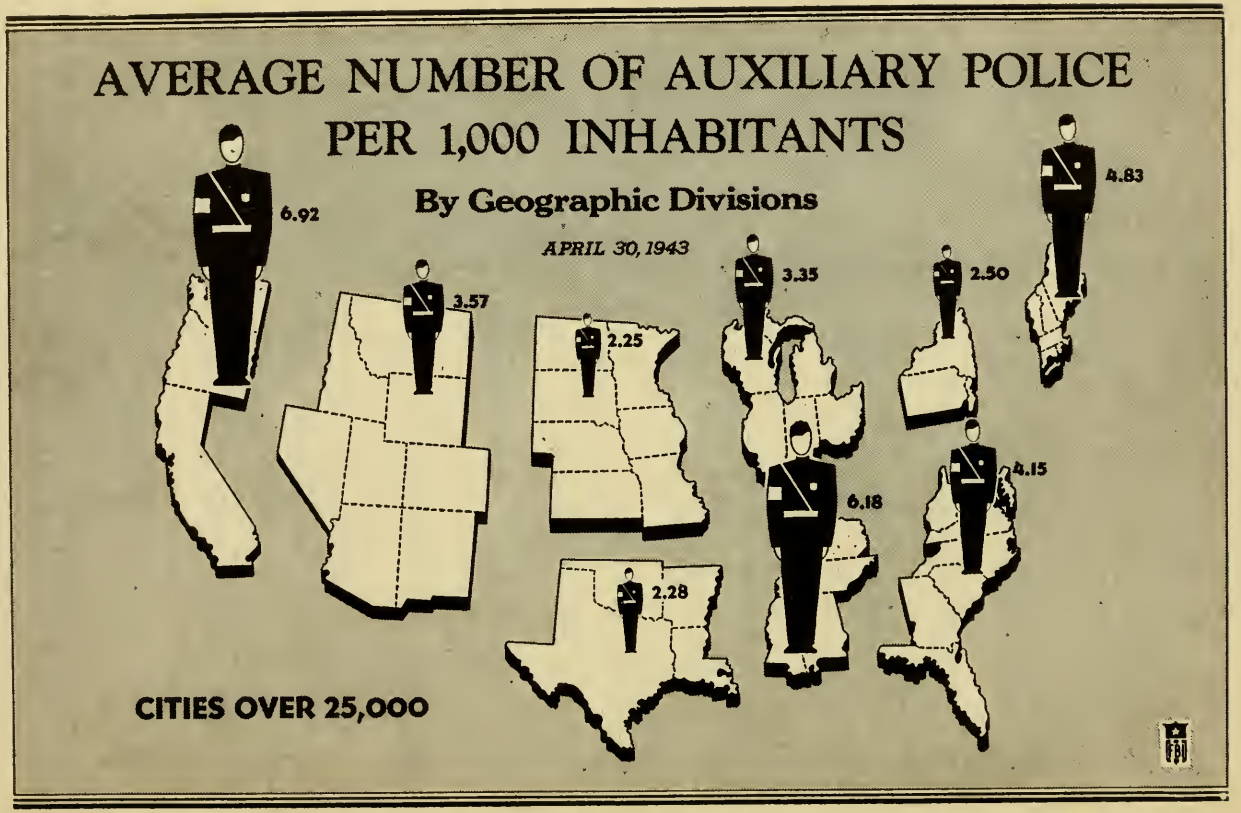
AVERAGE NUMBER OF AUXILIARY POLICE
PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
By Geographic Divisions
APRIL 30, 1943
6.92
3.57
2.25
3.35
2.50
4.83
6.18
4.15
2.28
CITIES OVER 25,000

FIGURE 4.

3 years, showing the total police employees for each city over 25,000 as of 1940 (average for the year), the number on April 30, 1942, and the number on April 30, 1943. The number of auxiliary police as of April of this year is also included. The cities are divided into groups according to size and then listed alphabetically, first by State and then by name of city.

In examining the figures with reference to police personnel in individual cities as presented in table 11, the comments concerning population changes and turnover in personnel immediately preceding table 9 should be borne in mind. For a list of other factors to be considered, reference should be made to the data preceding table 5.

TABLE 11.—*Police-department employees—including civilians. Average number for calendar year 1940; number as of Apr. 30, 1942; and number of police employees and auxiliary police as of Apr. 30, 1943; cities over 25,000 in population*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

CITIES WITH OVER 250,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of police department employees			Number of auxiliary police Apr. 30, 1943	City	Number of police department employees			Number of auxiliary police Apr. 30, 1943
	Average 1940	Apr. 30, 1942	Apr. 30, 1943			Average 1940	Apr. 30, 1942	Apr. 30, 1943	
Birmingham, Ala	270	286	277	5,280	Newark, N. J	1,255	1,228	1,177	800
Los Angeles, Calif	2,772	3,172	2,688	14,084	Buffalo, N. Y	1,267	1,279	1,320	418
Oakland, Calif	421	436	439	2,360	New York, N. Y	19,287	18,752	17,818	5,189
San Francisco, Calif	1,340	1,378	1,345	1,935	Rochester, N. Y	485	501	515	552
Denver, Colo	412	447	423	550	Cincinnati, Ohio	732	720	702	396
Washington, D. C	1,520	1,703	1,800	2,861	Cleveland, Ohio	1,592	1,554	1,603	1,204
Atlanta, Ga	461	459	458	650	Columbus, Ohio	324	358	361	2,400
Chicago, Ill	6,629	6,661	6,534	12,200	Toledo, Ohio	412	413	366	650
Indianapolis, Ind	580	579	559	389	Portland, Oreg	477	505	539	3,500
Louisville, Ky	436	480	457	800	Philadelphia, Pa	4,659	4,848	4,766	12,000
New Orleans, La	849	853	851	4,200	Pittsburgh, Pa	1,083	1,065	1,172	1,500
Baltimore, Md	1,935	1,925	2,018	1,710	Providence, R. I	541	540	513	801
Boston, Mass	2,392	2,341	2,352	3,178	Memphis, Tenn	330	308	305	------
Detroit, Mich	3,953	3,818	3,680	905	Dallas, Tex	307	321	307	------
Minneapolis, Minn	509	506	506	500	Houston, Tex	417	384	399	306
St. Paul, Minn	345	356	305	543	San Antonio, Tex	301	274	276	------
Kansas City, Mo	685	662	620	800	Seattle, Wash	524	628	582	500
St. Louis, Mo	2,300	2,299	2,147	1,036	Milwaukee, Wis	1,221	1,268	1,270	2,318
Jersey City, N. J	1,014	977	928	225					

CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 INHABITANTS

Long Beach, Calif	259	300	286	1,316	Springfield, Mass	304	302	303	450
Sacramento, Calif	147	150	151	160	Worcester, Mass	368	362	372	4,000
San Diego, Calif	240	349	373	1,856	Flint, Mich	195	194	212	250
Bridgeport, Conn	264	261	268	140	Grand Rapids, Mich	205	214	193	5,300
Hartford, Conn	343	441	324	180	Duluth, Minn	136	137	130	256
New Haven, Conn	344	340	351	240	Omaha, Nebr	293	285	254	400
Wilmington, Del	178	214	219	813	Camden, N. J	204	208	215	374
Jacksonville, Fla	234	262	265	3,000	Elizabeth, N. J	219	213	220	185
Miami, Fla	302	284	278	46	Paterson, N. J	259	238	255	153
Tampa, Fla	98	106	102	300	Trenton, N. J	246	245	238	450
Peoria, Ill	134	129	122	185	Albany, N. Y	373	373	351	2,850
Fort Wayne, Ind	123	128	127	532	Syracuse, N. Y	300	313	289	1,131
Gary, Ind	159	160	160	225	Utica, N. Y	165	158	161	400
South Bend, Ind	106	121	99	500	Yonkers, N. Y	287	278	264	964
Des Moines, Iowa	155	157	156	700	Charlotte, N. C	105	115	116	440
Kansas City, Kans	88	105	104	355	Akron, Ohio	269	268	262	2,500
Wichita, Kans	119	151	156	1,173	Canton, Ohio	124	138	144	800
Cambridge, Mass	237	230	224	500	Dayton, Ohio	207	202	209	382
Fall River, Mass	217	211	212	900	Youngstown, Ohio	166	166	177	340
Lowell, Mass	183	179	187	348	Oklahoma City, Okla	254	260	201	250
New Bedford, Mass	215	194	211	250	Tulsa, Okla	172	174	165	500
Somerville, Mass	148	150	138	340	Erie, Pa	135	138	129	75

TABLE 11.—*Police-department employees—including civilians. Average number for calendar year 1940; number as of Apr. 30, 1942; and number of police employees and auxiliary police as of Apr. 30, 1943; cities over 25,000 in population*—Con.

CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees			Number of auxiliary police Apr. 30, 1943	City	Number of police department employees			Number of auxiliary police Apr. 30, 1943
	Average 1940	Apr. 30, 1942	Apr. 30, 1943			Average 1940	Apr. 30, 1942	Apr. 30, 1943	
Reading, Pa	155	152	146	----	Salt Lake City, Utah	165	164	174	1,500
Scranton, Pa	182	177	166	200	Norfolk, Va	244	242	213	470
Chattanooga, Tenn	120	118	121	940	Richmond, Va	288	348	349	325
Knoxville, Tenn	170	157	145	160	Spokane, Wash	142	149	149	2,013
Nashville, Tenn	211	220	228	70	Tacoma, Wash	104	143	131	651
Fort Worth, Tex	233	234	230	----					

CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS

Mobile, Ala	121	122	123	2,000	Springfield, Mo	59	64	56	70
Montgomery, Ala	115	152	133	950	Lincoln, Nebr	86	83	82	60
Phoenix, Ariz	91	113	137	73	Manchester, N. H	108	109	99	154
Little Rock, Ark	95	105	87	(1)	Atlantic City, N. J	194	224	207	550
Berkeley, Calif	84	94	108	281	Bayonne, N. J	(2)	(2)	207	267
Fresno, Calif	100	89	76	120	East Orange, N. J	110	109	109	150
Glendale, Calif	94	111	110	818	Hoboken, N. J	164	157	150	----
Pasadena, Calif	106	112	100	373	Irvington, N. J	86	84	85	152
San Jose, Calif	54	66	67	292	Passaic, N. J	121	120	123	314
Santa Monica, Calif	80	92	99	210	Union City, N. J	120	118	118	42
Stockton, Calif	63	69	76	230	Binghamton, N. Y	115	121	106	135
Pueblo, Colo	47	49	49	65	Mount Vernon, N. Y	132	126	114	214
New Britain, Conn	99	109	139	200	New Rochelle, N. Y	145	139	124	171
Waterbury, Conn	224	232	207	157	Niagara Falls, N. Y	127	124	124	125
St. Petersburg, Fla	67	88	74	125	Schenectady, N. Y	164	163	173	375
Augusta, Ga	106	126	120	250	Troy, N. Y	163	150	150	290
Columbus, Ga	77	86	86	115	Asheville, N. C	65	66	58	150
Macon, Ga	77	73	72	475	Durham, N. C	89	81	88	208
Savannah, Ga	151	153	144	700	Greensboro, N. C	77	98	92	123
Cicero, Ill	98	93	106	260	Winston-Salem, N. C	111	110	100	180
Decatur, Ill	55	62	63	307	Cleveland Heights, Ohio	61	73	61	199
East St. Louis, Ill	76	72	79	125	Hamilton, Ohio	53	53	53	203
Evanston, Ill	98	108	88	238	Lakewood, Ohio	68	70	74	83
Oak Park, Ill	70	72	72	100	Springfield, Ohio	58	61	57	233
Rockford, Ill	93	91	89	260	Allentown, Pa	104	101	93	186
Springfield, Ill	103	110	119	44	Altoona, Pa	69	68	66	931
East Chicago, Ind	80	86	83	300	Bethlehem, Pa	59	55	52	450
Evansville, Ind	148	148	149	254	Chester, Pa	58	74	75	185
Hammond, Ind	97	105	106	151	Harrisburg, Pa	137	146	137	270
Terre Haute, Ind	78	76	78	240	Johnstown, Pa	60	64	61	230
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	60	67	57	200	Lancaster, Pa	63	62	62	150
Davenport, Iowa	68	68	70	54	McKeesport, Pa	71	81	74	150
Sioux City, Iowa	89	90	85	180	Upper Darby Twp., Pa	96	100	107	70
Waterloo, Iowa	46	50	48	----	Wilkes-Barre, Pa	107	105	99	72
Topeka, Kans	74	66	67	307	York, Pa	55	60	56	550
Covington, Ky	66	66	65	131	Pawtucket, R. I	134	128	105	240
Shreveport, La	119	115	127	235	Charleston, S. C	139	152	137	275
Portland, Maine	127	114	115	532	Columbia, S. C	88	118	130	300
Brockton, Mass	98	98	90	502	Amarillo, Tex	45	46	62	----
Holyoke, Mass	96	95	97	300	Austin, Tex	83	116	122	----
Lawrence, Mass	129	129	128	205	Beaumont, Tex	58	61	63	150
Lynn, Mass	165	173	145	450	Corpus Christi, Tex	60	86	79	151
Malden, Mass	93	100	85	385	El Paso, Tex	97	97	89	----
Medford, Mass	90	90	83	350	Galveston, Tex	75	98	69	(1)
Newton, Mass	152	159	137	500	Waco, Tex	56	55	54	77
Quincy, Mass	128	134	135	491	Arlington, Va	38	43	46	85
Dearborn, Mich	150	150	151	161	Portsmouth, Va	44	49	59	175
Highland Park, Mich	105	104	102	27	Roanoke, Va	92	99	83	476
Kalamazoo, Mich	75	80	85	175	Charleston, W. Va	81	73	78	361
Lansing, Mich	89	91	94	135	Huntington, W. Va	78	85	79	219
Pontiac, Mich	69	74	73	454	Wheeling, W. Va	71	76	71	1,003
Saginaw, Mich	98	109	94	320	Madison, Wis	80	83	85	119
Jackson, Miss	75	84	76	65	Racine, Wis	68	70	71	124
St. Joseph, Mo	101	98	85	556					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11.—*Police-department employees—including civilians. Average number for calendar year 1940; number as of Apr. 30, 1942; and number of police employees and auxiliary police as of Apr. 30, 1943; cities over 25,000 in population*—Con.

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of police department employees			Number of auxiliary police Apr. 30, 1943	City	Number of police department employees			Number of auxiliary police Apr. 30, 1943
	Average 1940	Apr. 30, 1942	Apr. 30, 1943			Average 1940	Apr. 30, 1942	Apr. 30, 1943	
Anniston, Ala	30	35	31	162	Alexandria, La	45	52	51	(1)
Gadsden, Ala	37	36	37	400	Baton Rouge, La	42	56	45	150
Tuscaloosa, Ala	27	25	24	65	Monroe, La	40	36	36	121
Tucson, Ariz	44	43	48	250	Bangor, Maine	45	44	42	143
Fort Smith, Ark	23	25	27	(1)	Lewiston, Maine	56	51	45	133
Alameda, Calif	38	47	44	435	Cumberland, Md	49	49	44	225
Alhambra, Calif	38	43	40	225	Hagerstown, Md	38	37	39	150
Bakersfield, Calif	56	53	50	115	Arlington, Mass	55	58	59	350
Belvedere Twp., Calif	41	33	33	292	Belmont, Mass	38	39	39	210
Beverley Hills, Calif	63	66	56	75	Beverly, Mass	46	47	46	156
Burbank, Calif	48	77	74	85	Brookline, Mass	126	118	115	256
Huntington Park, Calif	33	41	35	102	Chelsea, Mass	70	70	68	63
Inglewood, Calif	31	31	27	120	Chicopee, Mass	57	60	61	225
Riverside, Calif	39	48	45	77	Everett, Mass	81	84	82	274
San Bernardino, Calif	44	57	52	150	Fitchburg, Mass	50	51	44	100
Santa Ana, Calif	45	46	55	150	Haverhill, Mass	64	63	64	100
Santa Barbara, Calif	45	44	44	160	Melrose, Mass	34	34	33	300
South Gate, Calif	20	30	23	141	Pittsfield, Mass	53	57	58	200
Colorado Springs, Colo	36	42	41	200	Revere, Mass	52	55	56	293
Bristol, Conn	28	30	42	26	Salem, Mass	78	70	60	317
Meriden, Conn	52	50	57	100	Taunton, Mass	53	56	53	160
Middletown, Conn	34	30	27	76	Waltham, Mass	60	54	50	180
New London, Conn	57	58	61	148	Watertown, Mass	56	55	55	165
Norwalk, Conn	51	60	56	250	Ann Arbor, Mich	37	38	36	96
Stamford, Conn	95	100	107	280	Battle Creek, Mich	52	63	57	282
Torrington, Conn	32	32	34	81	Bay City, Mich	78	89	76	200
West Hartford, Conn	49	54	55	120	Hamtramck, Mich	90	93	103	51
West Haven, Conn	28	32	33	125	Jackson, Mich	60	60	61	210
Miami Beach, Fla	82	75	46	21	Muskegon, Mich	51	49	45	70
Orlando, Fla	44	51	57	81	Port Huron, Mich	41	42	43	100
Pensacola, Fla	52	51	48	80	Royal Oak, Mich	24	26	28	89
West Palm Beach, Fla	37	39	33	58	Wyandotte, Mich	43	51	51	79
Rome, Ga	35	32	34	35	Rochester, Minn	26	26	26	50
Boise, Idaho	31	35	35	75	Meridian, Miss	35	40	42	55
Alton, Ill	31	22	24	87	Joplin, Mo	39	36	31	150
Aurora, Ill	42	42	45	42	University City, Mo	37	38	38	97
Belleville, Ill	22	18	19	68	Butte, Mont	29	28	31	125
Berwyn, Ill	37	40	37	156	Great Falls, Mont	31	30	30	-----
Bloomington, Ill	37	31	31	311	Concord, N. H	30	32	33	100
Danville, Ill	31	25	25	100	Nashua, N. H	43	43	41	55
Elgin, Ill	41	40	38	140	Belleville, N. J	39	43	39	150
Galesburg, Ill	33	31	32	80	Bloomfield, N. J	67	59	61	125
Joliet, Ill	53	53	55	90	Clifton, N. J	51	49	48	180
Maywood, Ill	19	19	19	176	Garfield, N. J	32	37	33	150
Moline, Ill	26	24	26	44	Hackensack, N. J	46	53	46	260
Quincy, Ill	31	34	31	114	Kearny, N. J	78	84	80	300
Rock Island, Ill	33	27	29	125	Montclair, N. J	77	74	70	200
Waukegan, Ill	25	25	23	108	New Brunswick, N. J	47	52	48	150
Anderson, Ind	49	60	49	360	North Bergen, N. J	67	71	69	188
Elkhart, Ind	43	46	45	150	Orange, N. J	60	65	58	366
Kokomo, Ind	42	42	42	135	Perth Amboy, N. J	67	66	58	175
Lafayette, Ind	40	41	43	75	Plainfield, N. J	62	61	55	107
Marion, Ind	29	31	35	(1)	Teaneck, N. J	41	40	31	334
Michigan City, Ind	38	34	36	110	West New York, N. J	88	84	81	137
Mishawaka, Ind	29	30	33	144	West Orange, N. J	44	46	43	283
Muncie, Ind	53	54	54	200	Woodbridge, N. J	37	41	41	300
New Albany, Ind	19	22	19	60	Albuquerque, N. Mex	36	39	26	-----
Richmond, Ind	34	35	31	150	Amsterdam, N. Y	34	36	34	200
Burlington, Iowa	25	32	34	80	Auburn, N. Y	46	47	47	346
Clinton, Iowa	20	21	22	100	Elmira, N. Y	78	78	71	(1)
Council Bluffs, Iowa	31	30	30	35	Jamestown, N. Y	56	61	57	100
Dubuque, Iowa	40	38	37	156	Kingston, N. Y	39	41	38	50
Mason City, Iowa	25	25	22	58	Newburgh, N. Y	51	48	48	157
Ottumwa, Iowa	23	25	23	178	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	64	59	61	450
Hutchinson, Kans	30	28	28	86	Rome, N. Y	30	35	34	100
Ashland, Ky	25	26	27	125	Watertown, N. Y	38	42	38	67
Lexington, Ky	80	80	80	115	White Plains, N. Y	105	102	93	121
Newport, Ky	49	49	50	42	High Point, N. C	41	47	43	200
Owensboro, Ky	36	36	38	44	Raleigh, N. C	59	64	62	200
Paducah, Ky	36	38	38	80					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11.—*Police-department employees—including civilians. Average number for calendar year 1940; number as of Apr. 30, 1942; and number of police employees and auxiliary police as of Apr. 30, 1943; cities over 25,000 in population*—Con.

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees			Number of auxiliary police Apr. 30, 1943	City	Number of police department employees			Number of auxiliary police Apr. 30, 1943
	Average 1940	Apr. 30, 1942	Apr. 30, 1943			Average 1940	Apr. 30, 1942	Apr. 30, 1943	
Rocky Mount, N. C	31	33	33	66	Woonsocket, R. I	75	79	82	167
Wilmington, N. C	46	56	54	151	Greenville, S. C	59	59	60	675
Fargo, N. Dak	42	38	38	10	Spartanburg, S. C	54	51	54	250
East Cleveland, Ohio	48	48	38	183	Sioux Falls, S. Dak	49	52	54	40
Elyria, Ohio	27	27	25	89	Johnson City, Tenn	21	21	22	200
Lima, Ohio	32	37	38	138	Abilene, Tex	31	41	36	------
Lorain, Ohio	36	45	41	285	Laredo, Tex	31	36	33	(1)
Mansfield, Ohio	29	35	33	108	Lubbock, Tex	31	32	36	65
Marion, Ohio	17	21	24	202	Port Arthur, Tex	25	26	27	39
Massillon, Ohio	19	21	22	189	San Angelo, Tex	26	30	32	------
Middletown, Ohio	34	33	33	90	Tyler, Tex	29	30	28	------
Newark, Ohio	27	27	27	100	Wichita Falls, Tex	54	74	60	80
Norwood, Ohio	32	34	35	125	Ogden, Utah	39	47	43	150
Portsmouth, Ohio	38	40	38	37	Burlington, Vt	34	33	33	150
Steubenville, Ohio	37	37	37	464	Alexandria, Va	45	53	52	200
Warren, Ohio	32	44	42	235	Danville, Va	43	52	49	200
Zanesville, Ohio	24	26	24	250	Lynchburg, Va	53	52	51	218
Enid, Okla	20	24	21	25	Newport News, Va	47	70	71	300
Muskogee, Okla	32	39	37	------	Petersburg, Va	46	47	48	35
Salem, Oreg	30	34	33	100	Bellingham, Wash	30	31	30	400
Aliquippa, Pa	23	21	20	120	Everett, Wash	35	35	34	250
Easton, Pa	38	39	39	114	Yakima, Wash	30	34	29	30
Haverford Twp., Pa	38	40	37	75	Clarksburg, W. Va	22	(2)	25	75
Hazleton, Pa	27	26	29	140	Parkersburg, W. Va	17	24	21	100
Lebanon, Pa	27	27	28	240	Appleton, Wis	28	26	28	100
Lower Merion Twp., Pa	101	115	109	215	Beloit, Wis	29	33	28	130
New Castle, Pa	49	48	50	75	Eau Claire, Wis	27	28	27	83
Norristown, Pa	36	34	33	155	Fond du Lac, Wis	32	31	30	67
Sharon, Pa	23	23	23	149	Green Bay, Wis	55	55	55	50
Washington, Pa	23	20	20	265	Kenosha, Wis	68	66	64	59
Wilkinsburg, Pa	29	28	20	59	La Crosse, Wis	48	50	52	120
Williamsport, Pa	34	38	40	95	Oshkosh, Wis	49	49	47	100
Central Falls, R. I	36	36	29	195	Sheboygan, Wis	45	44	43	85
Cranston, R. I	49	50	53	225	Superior, Wis	53	50	51	120
East Providence, R. I	37	36	40	483	Wausau, Wis	36	36	34	27
Newport, R. I	64	66	63	158	Wauwatosa, Wis	40	41	39	109
Warwick, R. I	47	39	35	275	West Allis, Wis	46	49	49	142

[1] Number of auxiliary police not available.
[2] No report received.

Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1942.

Generally, the more serious offenses are most frequently followed by the arrest of the offender, according to the annual crime reports received at the FBI for the calendar year 1942. Of the crimes committed against persons, 81.7 percent were cleared last year, while arrests were made in 26.5 percent of the offenses against property. Murders ranked first with 90.6 percent cleared, followed by negligent manslaughters with a percentage cleared of 86.1. Of the rape cases reported, 81.2 percent were cleared by arrest as were 80.5 percent of the other felonious assaults.

A somewhat smaller proportion of the less serious, but much more frequent, crimes against property were cleared last year as indicated by the following figures: Robbery, 43.3 percent; burglary, 31.5 percent; auto theft, 25.0 percent; and larceny, 24.6 percent.

Comprehensive information concerning the number of offenses committed during the calendar year 1942 may be found in volume XIII, No. 2 of this bulletin. The estimated number of major crimes for the United States as a whole is presented in table 37 of that issue. Supplementing these data, the tabulations which follow indicate the average degree of success the police had last year in coping with the crime problem. The data presented in table 12 are based on the reports of 1,193 cities representing a combined population of 33,773,488.

The summary presented in table 12 indicates the relation between the number of offenses committed, offenses cleared by arrest, and the number of persons arrested and held for prosecution. It should be remembered that the arrest of one individual may clear several crimes, while on the other hand the arrest of several persons may clear only one offense. Generally, an offense is treated as cleared by arrest when one or more of the offenders involved in its commission has been taken into custody and made available for prosecution.

The police in a number of communities follow the practice of arresting and formally charging with manslaughter all drivers of vehicles involved in fatal accidents, pending the outcome of their investigations. Because of this practice, summary tabulations will reflect a larger figure for the number of persons charged with manslaughter than that representing the number of such offenses cleared by arrest, and in some instances the figure representing persons charged will even exceed the figure representing the number of offenses of manslaughter by negligence committed.

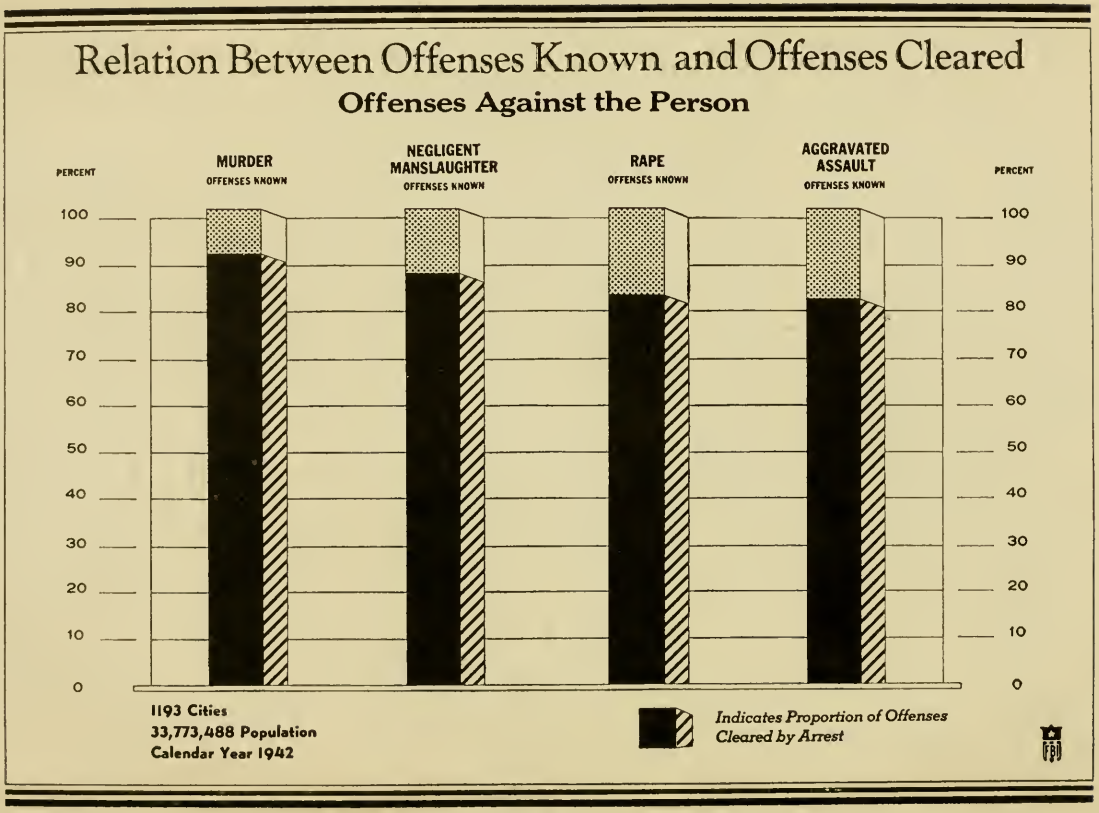
Relation Between Offenses Known and Offenses Cleared
Offenses Against the Person
PERCENT
MURDER
OFFENSES KNOWN
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
OFFENSES KNOWN
RAPE
OFFENSES KNOWN
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
OFFENSES KNOWN
PERCENT
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1193 Cities
33,773,488 Population
Calendar Year 1942
Indicates Proportion of Offenses Cleared by Arrest

FIGURE 5.

Frequently in connection with crimes against property the number of offenses cleared will exceed the number of persons charged, since the police through careful investigation incident to the arrest of an offender, will, through his arrest, clear a number of previously unsolved crimes, and the tendency of a recidivist to repeat the same type of crime is found to be most pronounced on the part of persons committing crimes against property.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and persons charged (held for prosecution), 1942, by population groups, number per 100 known offenses*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
20 cities over 250,000; total population, 10,621,959:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100 0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	91.4	89.6	81.9	42.4	78.9	31.5	25.7	21.7
Persons charged	94.2	157.1	85.0	40.5	64.5	23.7	19.7	19.6
GROUP II								
38 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 5,506,196:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	92.3	84.9	72.5	44.3	80.7	30.6	25.0	25.3
Persons charged	88.5	78.7	73.2	41.1	76.2	20.7	16.7	17.9
GROUP III								
65 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 4,566,754:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	87.9	73.5	85.8	37.6	83.7	28.0	21.8	22.7
Persons charged	87.9	76.5	82.5	47.0	90.3	20.5	17.6	16.9
GROUP IV								
124 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 4,293,043:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	87.0	88.7	85.5	40.8	72.5	29.9	20.5	25.3
Persons charged	82.1	62.3	87.5	45.1	73.0	24.1	16.3	21.1
GROUP V								
359 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 5,499,898:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	91.0	91.6	80.9	50.6	89.0	34.0	26.0	30.1
Persons charged	79.0	105.6	77.9	51.9	85.9	27.6	18.0	24.3
GROUP VI								
587 cities under 10,000; total population, 3,285,638:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	89.8	80.8	86.2	51.5	89.3	39.8	31.6	38.2
Persons charged	88.6	79.5	88.6	56.0	94.7	37.4	24.8	36.1
TOTAL GROUPS I–VI								
1,193 cities; total population, 33,773,488:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	90.6	86.1	81.2	43.3	80.5	31.5	24.6	25.0
Persons charged	89.3	107.6	81.9	43.5	75.5	24.1	18.4	20.6

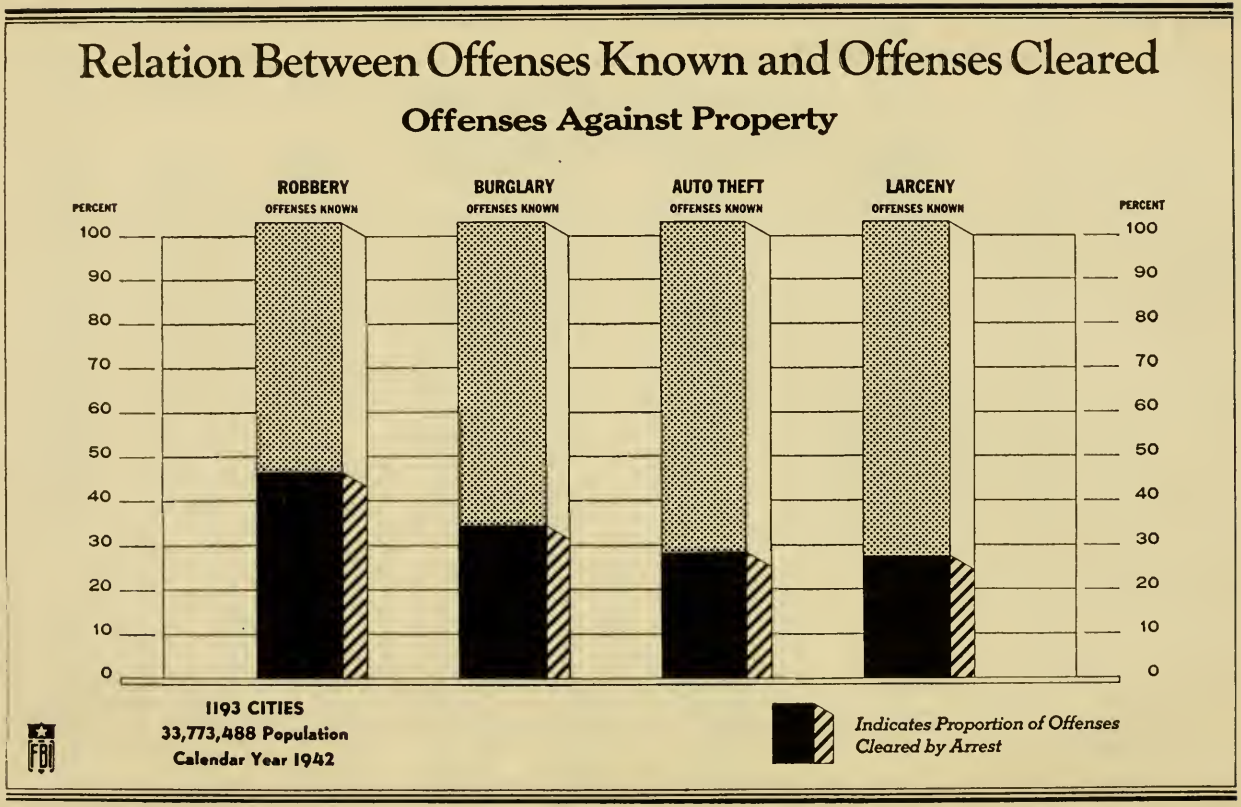
Relation Between Offenses Known and Offenses Cleared
Offenses Against Property
ROBBERY
OFFENSES KNOWN
BURGLARY
OFFENSES KNOWN
AUTO THEFT
OFFENSES KNOWN
LARCENY
OFFENSES KNOWN
PERCENT
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1193 CITIES
33,773,488 Population
Calendar Year 1942
Indicates Proportion of Offenses Cleared by Arrest

FIGURE 6.

Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1942.

Just as there are variations in the number of offenses committed per unit of population in cities of varying population groups, so are there variations in the number of persons arrested and charged by the police. For example, the annual crime reports for 1942 showed that the number of persons charged with criminal homicide and robbery in cities with over 100,000 inhabitants was approximately double the rate for the smaller communities. Similarly, the figures showing arrests for prostitution and commercialized vice per 100,000 inhabitants in the larger cities greatly exceed those for the smaller communities. On the other hand, the police in the small cities made many more arrests for driving while intoxicated per unit of population than those in the larger communities.

The annual reports of persons charged by the police during 1942, are summarized in table 13 with the reporting cities grouped according to size. As the tabulation indicates, the majority of persons charged by the police were proceeded against for comparatively minor violations; however, a substantial number were arrested for serious crimes as reflected by the following figures, based on reports of 1,193 cities:

Murder	1, 567	Embezzlement and fraud	5, 036
Manslaughter by negligence	1, 543	Stolen property (receiving, etc.)	3, 277
Robbery	5, 219	Forgery and counterfeiting	3, 055
Aggravated assault	13, 148	Rape	2, 464
Burglary	21, 875	Narcotic drug laws	1, 383
Larceny	54, 677	Weapons	6 481
Auto theft	11, 499		

The information presented in table 13 is useful not only in comparing local figures concerning persons arrested with national averages for cities of the same size but also is of value to persons interested in preparing estimates as to the number of minor crimes committed. Estimates concerning the number of serious crimes committed in the United States during 1942 were presented in volume XIII, No. 2 of the bulletin.

TABLE 13.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1942, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I: 20 cities over 250,000; population, 10,621,959	Group II: 38 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 5,506,196	Group III: 65 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 4,566,754	Group IV: 124 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 4,293,043	Group V: 359 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 5,499,898	Group VI: 587 cities under 10,000; population, 3,285,638	Total, 1,193 cities; total population, 33,773,488
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	710	322	174	151	132	78	1,567
Rate per 100,000	6.68	5.85	3.81	3.52	2.40	2.37	4.64
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	831	214	153	132	151	62	1,543
Rate per 100,000	7.82	3.89	3.35	3.07	2.75	1.89	4.57
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	2,200	1,064	655	422	564	314	5,219
Rate per 100,000	20.7	19.3	14.3	9.8	10.3	9.6	15.5
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	4,102	2,263	2,222	2,081	1,518	962	13,148
Rate per 100,000	38.6	41.1	48.7	48.5	27.6	29.3	38.9
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	14,848	10,668	7,058	6,166	6,795	3,442	48,977
Rate per 100,000	139.8	193.7	154.6	143.6	123.5	104.8	145.0
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	6,438	4,106	2,741	2,752	3,408	2,430	21,875
Rate per 100,000	60.6	74.6	60.0	64.1	62.0	74.0	64.8
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	16,578	9,978	7,896	7,179	8,114	4,932	54,677
Rate per 100,000	156.1	181.2	172.9	167.2	147.5	150.1	161.9
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	4,003	2,164	1,237	1,235	1,693	1,167	11,499
Rate per 100,000	37.7	39.3	27.1	28.8	30.8	35.5	34.0
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	1,877	972	556	594	698	339	5,036
Rate per 100,000	17.7	17.7	12.2	13.8	12.7	10.3	14.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	909	641	249	318	856	304	3,277
Rate per 100,000	8.6	11.6	5.5	7.4	15.6	9.3	9.7
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	795	541	519	367	490	343	3,055
Rate per 100,000	7.5	9.8	11.4	8.5	8.9	10.4	9.0
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	853	415	325	253	355	263	2,464
Rate per 100,000	8.03	7.54	7.12	5.89	6.45	8.00	7.30
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	19,964	7,167	3,443	1,632	1,753	345	34,304
Rate per 100,000	188.0	130.2	75.4	38.0	31.9	10.5	101.6
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	2,628	2,590	2,103	1,357	1,183	546	10,407
Rate per 100,000	24.7	47.0	46.1	31.6	21.5	16.6	30.8
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	819	191	169	46	86	72	1,383
Rate per 100,000	7.7	3.5	3.7	1.1	1.6	2.2	4.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	2,218	1,408	955	689	806	405	6,481
Rate per 100,000	20.9	25.6	20.9	16.0	14.7	12.3	19.2
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	[1] 5,288	[2] 5,097	2,227	[3] 1,841	2,088	875	[4] 17,416
Rate per 100,000	51.2	94.5	48.8	43.3	38.0	26.6	52.3
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	3,387	7,009	2,403	1,574	2,786	[5] 1,949	[6] 19,108
Rate per 100,000	31.9	127.3	52.6	36.7	50.7	59.4	56.6
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	10,393	5,188	5,468	6,782	9,127	6,805	43,763
Rate per 100,000	97.8	94.2	119.7	158.0	165.9	207.1	129.6
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	1,590,632	[7] 868,491	[8] 479,860	[9] 343,715	340,233	[10] 143,415	[11] 3,766,346
Rate per 100,000	14,974.9	16,298.9	10,948.8	8,290.4	6,186.2	4,369.3	11,323.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1942, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

Offense charged	Group I: 20 cities over 250,000; population, 10,621,959	Group II: 38 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 5,506,196	Group III: 65 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 4,566,754	Group IV: 124 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 4,293,043	Group V: 359 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 5,499,898	Group VI: 587 cities under 10,000; population, 3,285,638	Total, 1,193 cities; total population, 33,773,488
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	68,803	26,394	18,806	17,864	25,676	16,004	173,547
Rate per 100,000	647.7	479.4	411.8	416.1	466.8	487.1	513.9
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	224,018	150,226	78,891	78,131	108,297	62,118	701,681
Rate per 100,000	2,109.0	2,728.3	1,727.5	1,819.9	1,969.1	1,890.6	2,077.6
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	32,939	19,564	11,162	5,815	7,585	5,205	82,270
Rate per 100,000	310.1	355.3	244.4	135.5	137.9	158.4	243.6
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	17,910	12,630	8,213	4,821	5,632	[5] 2,736	[6] 51,942
Rate per 100,000	168.6	229.4	179.8	112.3	102.4	83.4	153.8
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	56,731	43,325	23,546	[12] 21,155	20,557	10,519	[13] 175,833
Rate per 100,000	534.1	786.8	515.6	496.8	373.8	320.2	521.2

[1–13] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports from the number of cities indicated below:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	19	10,327,225	8	62	4,382,770
2	37	5,391,230	9	120	4,145,943
3	123	4,255,392	10	586	3,282,358
4	1,190	33,326,137	11	1,184	33,261,462
5	586	3,282,245	12	123	4,258,085
6	1,192	33,770,095	13	1,192	33,738,530
7	37	5,328,534			

The foregoing table includes opposite "traffic and motor vehicle laws" persons charged with violations of road and driving laws, parking regulations, and all other traffic and motor vehicle laws (excluding driving while intoxicated). Most of the cities represented, however, reported separate figures for each of these three categories and these data are presented in table 14 with the cities grouped according to size.

TABLE 14.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), traffic violations, except driving while intoxicated, 1942; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I: 16 cities over 250,000; population, 7,252,348	Group II: 29 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 4,190,518	Group III: 52 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 3,702,048	Group IV: 98 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 3,453,634	Group V: 327 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 4,975,880	Group VI: 475 cities under 10,000; population, 2,697,404	Total, 997 cities; total population, 26,271,832
Road and driving laws:							
Number of persons charged	354,665	78,121	79,375	48,219	67,397	34,534	662,311
Rate per 100,000	4,890.3	1,864.2	2,144.1	1,396.2	1,354.5	1,280.3	2,521.0
Parking violations:							
Number of persons charged	729,522	540,693	297,496	204,869	217,119	64,491	2,054,190
Rate per 100,000	10,059.1	12,902.8	8,036.0	5,932.0	4,363.4	2,390.9	7,819.0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	119,597	22,184	33,293	24,412	31,979	13,306	244,771
Rate per 100,000	1,649.1	529.4	899.3	706.8	642.7	493.3	931.7

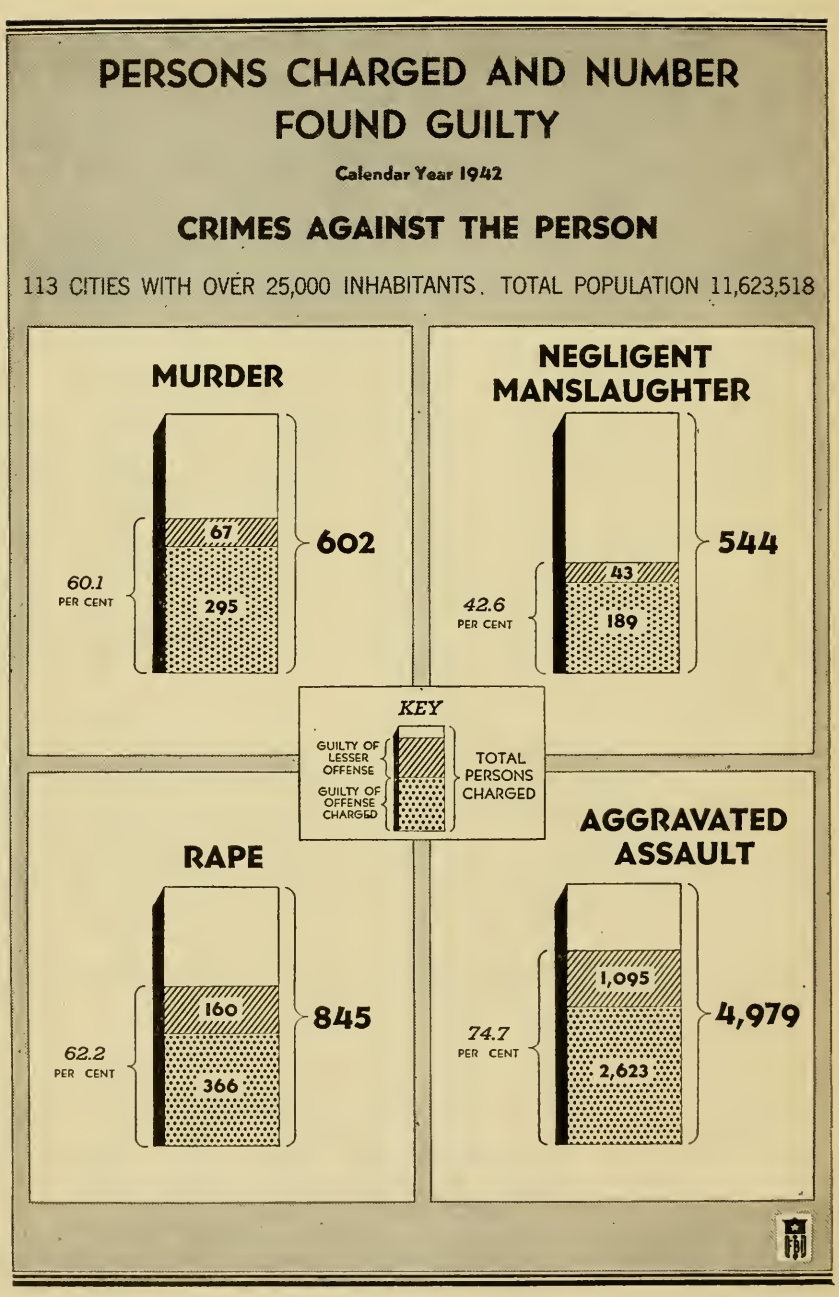
PERSONS CHARGED AND NUMBER FOUND GUILTY
Calendar Year 1942
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON
113 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS. TOTAL POPULATION 11,623,518
MURDER
67
295
602
60.1 PER CENT
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
43
189
544
42.6 PER CENT
KEY
GUILTY OF LESSER OFFENSE
GUILTY OF OFFENSE CHARGED
TOTAL PERSONS CHARGED
RAPE
160
366
845
62.2 PER CENT
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
1,095
2,623
4,979
74.7 PER CENT

FIGURE 7.

Offenses Known, Offenses Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Found Guilty, 1942.

Of those charged with crimes against the person, 69.4 percent were found guilty (49.8 percent guilty as charged, and 19.6 percent guilty of a lesser offense). Of those charged with crimes against property, 75.9 percent were found guilty (67.2 percent guilty as charged, and 8.7 percent guilty of a less serious offense).

Tabulations concerning persons found guilty for the part I and part II offense classes are presented separately in tables 15 and 16, respectively, since the annual crime reports do not provide for the listing of data relating to offenses known to the police for the part II crimes as shown in table 16. For the part I offense classes, the proportion of persons found guilty ranged from 42.6 percent for manslaughter by negligence to 76.6 percent for larceny. For the part II offense classes, the proportion of persons charged who were found guilty ranged from 56.5 percent for other assaults (simple assault, assault and battery, etc.), to 87.2 percent for driving while intoxicated. A total of 2,274,190 persons were charged by the police in the 113 cities represented in tables 15 and 16 and 1,804,904 (79.4 percent) were found guilty.

The offense classes in table 16 are not identical to those listed in table 13 because some of the reports used in preparing the compilation relative to persons found guilty did not include separate figures for the offense classes which have been consolidated in table 16.

TABLE 15.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and number of persons found guilty, 1942; 113 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 11,623,518, based on 1940 decennial census]

Offense (part I classes)	Number of offenses known to the police	Number of offenses cleared by arrest	Number of persons charged (held for prosecution)	Number found guilty of offense charged	Number found guilty of lesser offense	Total found guilty (of offense charged or lesser offense)	Percentage found guilty
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	685	629	602	295	67	362	60.1
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	599	520	544	189	43	232	42.6
Rape	1,163	944	845	366	160	526	62.2
Robbery	5,674	2,173	2,140	1,270	304	1,574	73.6
Aggravated assault	7,788	5,801	4,979	2,623	1,095	3,718	74.7
Burglary—breaking or entering	33,222	10,702	7,093	4,418	955	5,373	75.8
Larceny—theft (except auto theft)	116,332	28,315	18,906	13,376	1,100	14,476	76.6
Auto theft	21,544	5,367	3,990	2,550	423	2,973	74.5
Total	187,007	54,451	39,099	25,087	4,147	29,234	74.8

TABLE 16.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution) and number found guilty, 1942; 113 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 11,623,518, based on 1940 decennial census]

Offense (part II classes)	Number of persons charged (held for prosecution)	Number found guilty of offense charged	Number found guilty of lesser offense	Total found guilty (of offense charged or of lesser offense)	Percentage found guilty
Other assaults	19,117	10,266	530	10,796	56.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,050	713	93	806	76.8
Embezzlement and fraud	2,002	1,171	147	1,318	65.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	993	597	48	645	65.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2,668	1,953	119	2,072	77.7
Sex offenses (including prostitution and commercialized vice)	16,018	12,804	303	13,107	81.8
Offenses against the family and children	[1] 8,546	[1] 4,685	[1] 228	[1] 4,913	[1] 57.5
Narcotic drug laws	705	569	8	577	81.8
Liquor laws	9,558	6,902	1,148	8,050	84.2
Drunkenness; disorderly conduct and vagrancy	347,063	263,422	2,411	265,833	76.6
Gambling	25,849	18,719	601	19,320	74.7
Driving while intoxicated	13,905	11,134	994	12,128	87.2
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	[2] 1,723,944	[2] 1,396,121	[2] 2,684	[2] 1,398,805	[2] 81.1
All other offenses	63,673	35,947	1,353	37,300	58.6
Total	[3] 2,235,091	[3] 1,765,003	[3] 10,667	[3] 1,775,670	[3] 79.4

[1] Based on the reports of 112 cities with a total population of 11,508,552.
[2] Based on the reports of 112 cities with a total population of 11,540,936.
[3] The total figures are subject to footnotes 1 and 2.

Persons Released (Not Held for Prosecution), 1942.

A study of the number of persons dealt with by the police would not be complete unless consideration is given to the number of those taken into custody and not formally charged but released by the police department. For that reason the annual reports provide not only for the listing of the number of persons arrested and formally charged with the commission of specific crimes but also for the recording of information as to the number of persons arrested but released by the police without being formally charged.

A tabulation of "persons released by the police" concerns the number of persons taken into custody when it is thought they had been involved in the commission of some crime, but who were later released by the police without being formally charged, either because the police investigation established their innocence or because the evidence available was not sufficient to warrant the filing of formal charges against them. Included also are some instances in which youthful persons were released when the complainant refused to prosecute. Individuals taken into custody and released with a reprimand or on the "golden rule" principle are likewise included, as well as persons summoned, notified, or cited to appear in court or at the police department for alleged traffic violations, who failed to appear and who were not subsequently arrested.

The annual reports of 705 police departments, as they pertain to persons released, are summarized in table 17. The tabulation presents the number taken into custody and released by the police, together with the rate per 100,000 inhabitants, for cities grouped according to size.

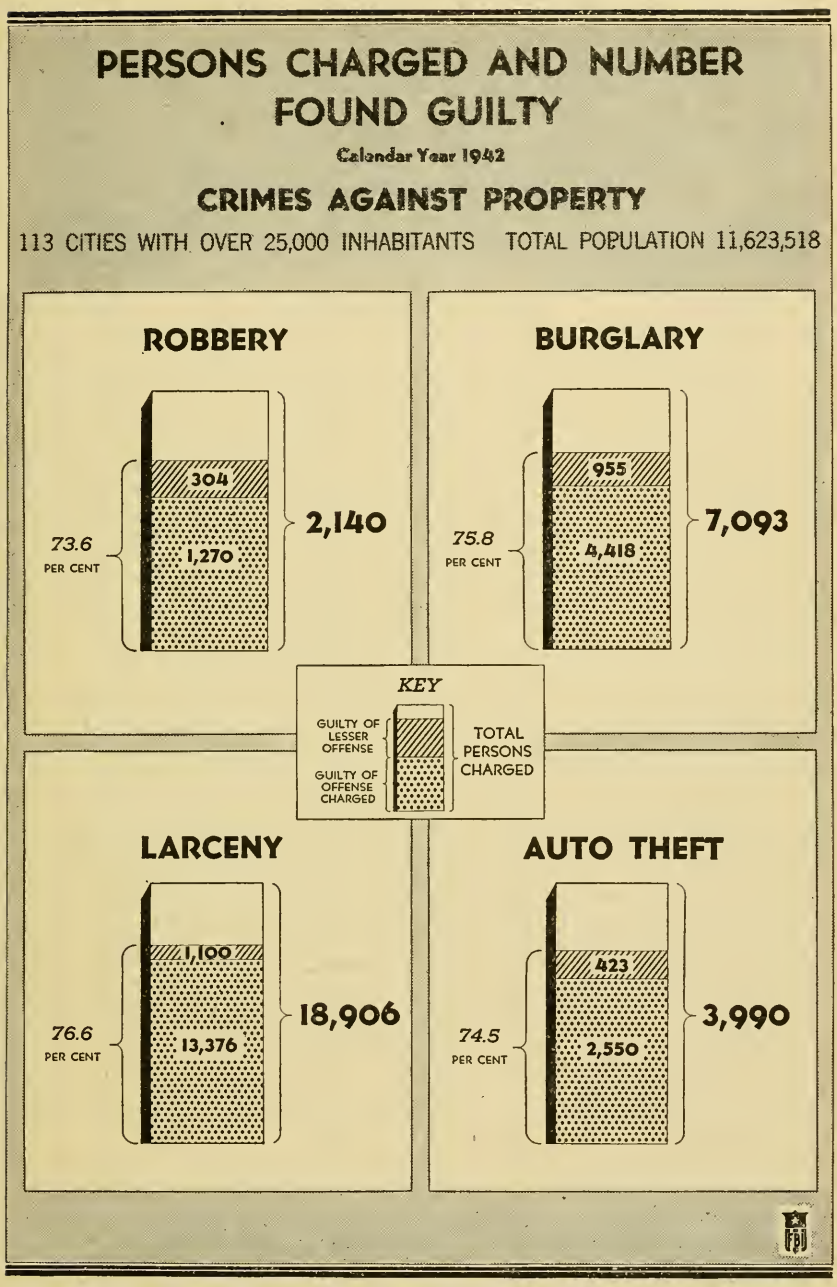
PERSONS CHARGED AND NUMBER FOUND GUILTY
Calendar Year 1942
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY
113 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS TOTAL POPULATION 11,623,518
ROBBERY
304
1,270
2,140
73.6 PER CENT
BURGLARY
955
4,418
7,093
75.8 PER CENT
KEY
GUILTY OF LESSER OFFENSE
GUILTY OF OFFENSE CHARGED
TOTAL PERSONS CHARGED
LARCENY
1,100
13,376
18,906
76.6 PER CENT
AUTO THEFT
423
2,550
3,990
74.5 PER CENT

FIGURE 8.

TABLE 17.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1942; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense	Group I 15 cities over 250,000; population, 6,679,564	Group II 19 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 2,600,178	Group III 37 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 2,614,995	Group IV 80 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 2,768,443	Group V 241 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 3,663,528	Group VI 313 cities under 10,000; population, 1,830,779	Total, 705 cities; total population, 20,157,487
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons released	112	18	13	21	17	5	186
Rate per 100,000	1.68	0.69	0.50	0.76	0.46	0.27	0.92
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons released	144	23	28	24	25	5	249
Rate per 100,000	2.16	0.88	1.07	0.87	0.68	0.27	1.24
Robbery:							
Number of persons released	333	109	100	121	81	45	789
Rate per 100,000	5.0	4.2	3.8	4.4	2.2	2.5	3.91
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons released	748	72	86	240	62	72	1,280
Rate per 100,000	11.2	2.8	3.3	8.7	1.7	3.9	6.3
Other assaults:							
Number of persons released	2,217	196	356	203	443	259	3,674
Rate per 100,000	33.2	7.5	13.6	7.3	12.1	14.1	18.2
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons released	874	316	297	460	493	430	2,870
Rate per 100,000	13.1	12.2	11.4	16.6	13.5	23.5	14.2
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons released	2,712	777	850	1,173	1,336	795	7,643
Rate per 100,000	40.6	29.9	32.5	42.4	36.5	43.4	37.9
Auto theft:							
Number of persons released	624	249	154	198	253	206	1,684
Rate per 100,000	9.3	9.6	5.9	7.2	6.9	11.3	8.4
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons released	252	37	26	63	83	20	481
Rate per 100,000	3.8	1.4	1.0	2.3	2.3	1.1	2.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons released	80	24	10	65	140	63	382
Rate per 100,000	1.2	0.9	0.4	2.3	3.8	3.4	1.9
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons released	81	13	36	30	59	31	250
Rate per 100,000	1.2	0.5	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.2
Rape:							
Number of persons released	187	29	27	21	47	46	357
Rate per 100,000	2.80	1.12	1.03	0.76	1.28	2.51	1.77
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons released	4,118	72	97	73	261	83	4,704
Rate per 100,000	61.7	2.8	3.7	2.6	7.1	4.5	23.3
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons released	139	82	106	115	138	53	633
Rate per 100,000	2.1	3.2	4.1	4.2	3.8	2.9	3.1
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons released	53	15	11	9	8	12	108
Rate per 100,000	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons released	295	39	38	34	67	68	541
Rate per 100,000	4.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.8	3.7	2.7
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons released	[1] 72	97	63	104	409	240	[2] 985
Rate per 100,000	1.1	3.7	2.4	3.8	11.2	13.1	5.0
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons released	220	42	23	40	194	74	593
Rate per 100,000	3.3	1.6	0.9	1.4	5.3	4.0	2.9
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons released	427	71	49	100	200	107	954
Rate per 100,000	6.4	2.7	1.9	3.6	5.5	5.8	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 17.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1942; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

Offense	Group I 15 cities over 250,000; population, 6,679,564	Group II 19 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 2,600,178	Group III 37 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 2,614,995	Group IV 80 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 2,768,443	Group V 241 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 3,663,528	Group VI 313 cities under 10,000; population, 1,830,779	Total, 705 cities; total population, 20,157,487
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons released	22,547	65,201	[3] 25,041	43,766	42,316	21,706	[4] 220,577
Rate per 100,000	337.6	2,507.6	976.6	1,580.9	1,155.1	1,185.6	1,097.0
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons released	2,432	339	1,305	856	1,903	1,462	8,297
Rate per 100,000	36.4	13.0	49.9	30.9	51.9	79.9	41.2
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons released	28,474	15,581	7,423	3,447	5,220	6,372	66,517
Rate per 100,000	426.3	599.2	283.9	124.5	142.5	348.0	330.0
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons released	2,614	757	670	388	1,521	1,377	7,327
Rate per 100,000	39.1	29.1	25.6	14.0	41.5	75.2	36.3
Gambling:							
Number of persons released	9,223	43	136	119	207	172	9,900
Rate per 100,000	138.1	1.7	5.2	4.3	5.7	9.4	49.1
Suspicion:							
Number of persons released	29,687	8,709	14,940	8,975	10,010	5,324	77,645
Rate per 100,000	444.4	334.9	571.3	324.2	273.2	290.8	385.2
All other offenses:							
Number of persons released	16,830	689	2,069	2,736	2,933	2,569	27,826
Rate per 100,000	252.0	26.5	79.1	98.8	80.1	140.3	138.0

[1–4] The number of persons released and the rate are based on the reports from the number of cities indicated below:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	14	6,384,830	3	36	2,564,185
2	704	19,862,753	4	704	20,106,677

Since more detailed information was not included on many of the annual reports used in preparing the foregoing tabulations, the figures opposite classification "traffic and motor vehicle laws" include all types of violations of traffic laws. The reports of 430 of the cities, however, did show separate figures concerning persons released by the police for (1) violations of road and driving laws, (2) parking violations, and (3) violations of other traffic and motor vehicle laws. The available data are presented in table 18. Warning tags issued in some cities for minor violations of traffic regulations are included.

TABLE 18.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, traffic violations, except driving while intoxicated, 1942; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 430 cities; total population, 13,139,152
	11 cities over 250,000; population, 4,568,969	9 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 1,246,760	25 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 1,843,351	61 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 2,140,169	156 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 2,360,640	168 cities under 10,000; population, 979,263	
Road and driving laws:							
Number of persons released	12,286	1,328	1,094	3,651	3,679	3,567	25,605
Rate per 100,000	268.9	106.5	59.3	170.6	155.8	364.3	194.9
Parking violations:							
Number of persons released	24,293	27,864	23,025	33,511	34,936	13,631	157,260
Rate per 100,000	531.7	2,234.9	1,249.1	1,565.8	1,479.9	1,392.0	1,196.9
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons released	6,503	6,895	847	6,604	1,766	1,427	24,042
Rate per 100,000	142.3	553.0	45.9	308.6	74.8	145.7	183.0

Offenses Known, Offenses Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged by Geographic Divisions, 1942.

The data concerning offenses cleared and persons charged in tables 12 and 13 are presented in tables 19 and 20 with the cities represented grouped by geographic division in order to make possible the comparisons of local figures with the average for other cities in the same section of the country. For a list of the States included in each of the nine geographic divisions reference may be made to the data immediately preceding table 4 of this issue of the bulletin.

Since marked variations are regularly seen in the number of offenses committed per 100,000 population in the different sections of the country, it normally follows that somewhat similar variations may be expected in the number of persons arrested in the several geographic divisions.

In examining the data presented in table 20 it should be remembered that the figures for prostitution and commercialized vice may be considered conservative, for in many jurisdictions persons taken into custody for such violations are frequently charged with other sex offenses (such as adultery, fornication, lewd and lascivious conduct), vagrancy, or disorderly conduct, and such arrests therefore are listed opposite those offense classes. Similarly persons arrested for intoxication may be charged with disorderly conduct; persons arrested for felonious assaults may be charged with a misdemeanor assault; and persons arrested for auto theft may be charged with the use of an automobile without the owner's consent.

The tabulations, in other words, may be influenced by the local policy as to what offense is charged. Theoretically, an offender

should be charged with the offense committed, but in many instances the charge placed against the offender by the police is dependent upon the policy and practice of other officials, such as the prosecuting attorneys and judges. These local practices are, of course, materially affected by public opinion and established customs in the community.

TABLE 19.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1942, by geographic divisions*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Geographic division	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
NEW ENGLAND STATES								
126 cities; total population, 3,662,489:								
Number of offenses known	37	93	236	404	306	9,387	22,685	4,558
Number cleared by arrest	32	74	205	195	240	2,853	5,265	1,346
Percentage cleared by arrest	86.5	79.6	86.9	48.3	78.4	30.4	23.2	29.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES								
274 cities; total population, 7,631,467:								
Number of offenses known	192	344	572	1,486	2,059	12,812	31,473	8,660
Number cleared by arrest	182	319	514	751	1,794	4,791	8,854	1,932
Percentage cleared by arrest	94.8	92.7	89.9	50.5	87.1	37.4	28.1	22.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES								
294 cities; total population, 7,527,740:								
Number of offenses known	244	218	658	2,633	1,674	19,224	67,979	9,582
Number cleared by arrest	202	170	495	937	1,252	5,866	15,548	3,083
Percentage cleared by arrest	82.8	78.0	75.2	35.6	74.8	30.5	22.9	32.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES								
138 cities; total population, 4,087,778:								
Number of offenses known	153	89	300	972	1,488	9,007	33,001	4,944
Number cleared by arrest	147	67	255	462	1,025	2,969	9,330	1,571
Percentage cleared by arrest	96.1	75.3	85.0	47.5	68.9	33.0	28.3	31.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES								
95 cities; total population, 3,237,713:								
Number of offenses known	519	146	407	2,105	6,481	12,074	40,153	8,357
Number cleared by arrest	481	135	353	1,244	5,463	3,756	12,310	1,604
Percentage cleared by arrest	92.7	92.5	86.7	59.1	84.3	31.1	30.7	19.2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES								
30 cities; total population, 593,013:								
Number of offenses known	109	42	26	207	909	1,888	5,464	959
Number cleared by arrest	102	35	29	130	802	707	1,977	231
Percentage cleared by arrest	93.6	83.3	111.5	62.8	88.2	37.4	36.2	24.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES								
69 cities; total population, 2,661,305:								
Number of offenses known	329	134	210	1,161	2,900	8,520	32,018	4,763
Number cleared by arrest	293	122	164	497	2,353	2,654	8,919	1,219
Percentage cleared by arrest	89.1	91.0	78.1	42.8	81.1	31.2	27.9	25.6
MOUNTAIN STATES								
44 cities; total population, 985,177:								
Number of offenses known	32	71	127	501	276	4,526	14,575	2,198
Number cleared by arrest	30	66	92	224	231	1,470	3,109	848
Percentage cleared by arrest	93.8	93.0	72.4	44.7	83.7	32.5	21.3	38.6
PACIFIC STATES								
123 cities; total population, 3,386,806:								
Number of offenses known	140	297	471	2,532	1,327	13,213	50,282	11,856
Number cleared by arrest	121	246	336	759	858	3,509	8,032	2,130
Percentage cleared by arrest	86.4	82.8	71.3	30.0	64.7	26.6	16.0	18.0

TABLE 20.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1942, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by geographic divisions*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	New England States	Middle Atlantic States	East North Central States	West North Central States	South Atlantic States	East South Central States	West South Central States	Mountain States	Pacific States
	126 cities; total population, 3,662,489	274 cities; total population, 7,631,467	294 cities; total population, 7,527,740	138 cities; total population, 4,087,778	95 cities; total population, 3,237,713	30 cities; total population, 593,013	69 cities; total population, 2,661,305	44 cities; total population, 985,177	123 cities; total population, 3,386,806
Criminal homicide:									
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:									
Number of persons charged	22	197	199	114	510	102	280	34	109
Rate per 100,000	0.60	2.58	2.64	2.79	15.75	17.20	10.52	3.45	3.22
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:									
Number of persons charged	65	519	158	100	359	47	98	37	160
Rate per 100,000	1.77	6.80	2.10	2.45	11.09	7.93	3.68	3.76	4.72
Robbery:									
Number of persons charged	227	737	920	325	1,443	123	600	215	629
Rate per 100,000	6.2	9.7	12.2	8.0	44.6	20.7	22.5	21.8	18.6
Aggravated assault:									
Number of persons charged	251	1,829	1,023	421	5,605	708	2,384	196	731
Rate per 100,000	6.9	24.0	13.6	10.3	173.1	119.4	89.6	19.9	21.6
Other assaults:									
Number of persons charged	3,052	7,708	8,164	1,736	20,446	1,233	3,655	415	2,538
Rate per 100,000	83.3	101.0	108.5	42.5	631.5	207.9	137.3	45.2	74.9
Burglary—breaking or entering:									
Number of persons charged	2,213	4,241	4,348	1,668	3,711	819	2,000	712	2,163
Rate per 100,000	60.4	55.6	57.8	40.8	114.6	138.1	75.2	72.3	63.9
Larceny—theft:									
Number of persons charged	4,249	7,046	9,956	5,205	11,995	1,628	6,799	2,395	5,404
Rate per 100,000	116.0	92.3	132.3	127.3	370.5	274.5	255.5	243.1	159.6
Auto theft:									
Number of persons charged	1,000	2,093	2,419	905	1,606	217	919	597	1,743
Rate per 100,000	27.3	27.4	32.1	22.1	49.6	36.6	34.5	60.6	51.5
Embezzlement and fraud:									
Number of persons charged	263	728	1,247	640	959	155	345	186	513
Rate per 100,000	7.2	9.5	16.6	15.7	29.6	26.1	13.0	18.9	15.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:									
Number of persons charged	272	628	490	283	805	151	421	49	178
Rate per 100,000	7.4	8.2	6.5	6.9	24.9	25.5	15.8	5.0	5.3
Forgery and counterfeiting:									
Number of persons charged	108	287	671	328	414	119	440	169	519
Rate per 100,000	2.9	3.8	8.9	8.0	12.8	20.1	16.5	17.2	15.3
Rape:									
Number of persons charged	209	558	544	204	373	31	192	86	267
Rate per 100,000	5.71	7.31	7.23	4.99	11.52	5.23	7.21	8.73	7.88

Prostitution and commercialized vice:									
Number of persons charged	448	11,419	2,839	1,675	8,513	1,155	4,428	627	3,200
Rate per 100,000	12.2	149.6	37.7	41.0	262.9	194.8	166.4	63.6	94.5
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):									
Number of persons charged	1,876	1,130	2,000	828	2,344	80	959	109	1,081
Rate per 100,000	51.2	14.8	26.6	20.3	72.4	13.5	36.0	11.1	31.9
Narcotic drug laws:									
Number of persons charged	50	190	43	78	84	5	497	38	398
Rate per 100,000	1.4	2.5	0.6	1.9	2.6	0.8	18.7	3.9	11.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:									
Number of persons charged	154	811	823	479	2,306	449	918	207	334
Rate per 100,000	4.2	10.6	10.9	11.7	71.2	75.7	34.5	21.0	9.9
Offenses against family and children:									
Number of persons charged	3,201	3,318	[1] 3,422	[2] 1,316	4,914	213	[3] 175	115	742
Rate per 100,000	87.4	43.5	45.7	33.1	151.8	35.9	7.4	11.7	21.9
Liquor laws:									
Number of persons charged	243	821	[4] 1,966	2,747	5,714	3,510	2,714	193	1,200
Rate per 100,000	6.6	10.8	26.1	67.2	176.5	591.9	102.0	19.6	35.4
Driving while intoxicated:									
Number of persons charged	3,084	2,611	9,793	5,082	6,129	1,138	3,110	1,753	11,063
Rate per 100,000	84.2	34.2	130.1	124.3	189.3	191.9	116.9	177.9	326.6
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:									
Number of persons charged	173,975	562,913	[5] 820,654	440,911	416,954	29,809	[6] 289,470	179,159	[7] 852,501
Rate per 100,000	4,750.2	7,376.2	11,178.8	10,786.1	12,878.0	5,026.7	11,655.1	18,185.5	26,319.5
Disorderly conduct:									
Number of persons charged	5,026	30,566	22,395	15,609	60,822	5,747	18,318	4,895	10,169
Rate per 100,000	137.2	400.5	297.5	381.8	1,878.5	969.1	688.3	496.9	300.3
Drunkenness:									
Number of persons charged	73,532	77,725	101,787	58,405	124,109	20,685	74,727	29,114	141,597
Rate per 100,000	2,007.7	1,018.5	1,352.2	1,428.8	3,833.2	3,488.1	2,807.9	2,955.2	4,180.8
Vagrancy:									
Number of persons charged	1,152	13,433	6,433	5,456	8,425	1,216	18,072	5,039	23,044
Rate per 100,000	31.5	176.0	85.5	133.5	260.2	205.1	679.1	511.5	680.4
Gambling:									
Number of persons charged	1,818	3,930	[8] 5,952	7,170	16,279	3,621	7,541	707	4,924
Rate per 100,000	49.6	51.5	79.1	175.4	502.8	610.6	283.4	71.8	145.4
All other offenses:									
Number of persons charged	13,978	30,501	26,630	21,781	38,878	2,475	19,077	3,759	[9] 18,754
Rate per 100,000	381.7	399.7	353.8	532.8	1,200.8	417.4	716.8	381.6	559.5

[1–9] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports of the number of cities as follows:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	293	7,490,089	6	68	2,483,643
2	137	3,972,812	7	119	3,239,041
3	68	2,366,571	8	293	7,524,347
4	293	7,524,347	9	122	3,351,848
5	290	7,341,141			

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data.

During the first 6 months of 1943 the F B I examined 230,740 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of state laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined was considerably smaller than the 305,570 examined in the first 6 months of 1942. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Offense Charged.

More than 35 percent (80,930) of the records examined during the first 6 months of 1943 represented arrests for major violations. Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, or auto theft numbered 58,975, constituting 25.6 percent of the total arrest records examined.

Sex.

Fingerprint cards received representing arrests of males during the first 6 months of 1943 numbered 193,998, which represents a 29.3 percent decrease from the 274,525 cards received during the first 6 months of 1942.

Female arrest prints increased, however, from 31,045 during the first 6 months of 1942 to 36,742 for the first 6 months of 1943. Although this 18.4 percent increase possibly may be due in part to an increased tendency on the part of the police to forward fingerprints of arrested women to Washington, the increase was so substantial as to indicate clearly a continued upswing in crime and delinquency among women and girls. The following are some of the changes in the arrests of males and females of all ages during the first 6 months of 1943 as compared with the corresponding period in 1942:

Offense	Percent change		Offense	Percent change	
	Male	Female		Male	Female
Burglary	−20.5	+11.5	Disorderly conduct	−20.6	+49.5
Larceny	−32.5	+10.8	Drunkenness	−26.4	+12.9
Embezzlement and fraud	−44.5	+28.2	Vagrancy	−41.0	+49.6

Age.

During the first 6 months of 1943, age 18 predominated in the frequency of arrests, and age 19 was next. However, data for the separate sexes present a somewhat modified picture; for males age 18 predominated with age 17 second in frequency, and for females age 19 predominated with age 18 next. It is significant to observe that during the past decade the predominant age groups among females arrested have been ages 21, 22, and 23. The increased participation in crime on the part of young girls is reflected in the figures for the first half of this year which reflect that ages 19 and 18 were most frequently represented among the arrest records of females.

For males and females combined, the figures for the groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred during the first 6 months of 1943 are as follows:

Age:	*Number of arrests*
18	12,747
19	10,644
17	10,418
22	7,914
20	7,793

For males and females combined there was a decrease in arrests of those under 21 years of age from 56,462 in the first half of 1942 to 52,517 in 1943 (−7.0 percent). Ages 19 and 20 showed substantial decreases amounting to 18.1 percent and 34.1 percent respectively. At age 18 there was a slight decrease, amounting to less than 1 percent.

For all ages 18 and over, there was a general decrease of 26.9 percent in the number of arrests (males and females combined). On the other hand, there was an increase at age 17 amounting to 17.7 percent, and for all ages under 18 the combined increase in arrests totaled 13.6 percent.

The increase in delinquency is most evident when an examination is made of figures for girls under 21 years of age, which disclose a 64.7 percent increase, from 6,020 during the first half of 1942 to 9,915 in 1943. The extent of the upward trend in arrests of females under 21 years of age is more clearly revealed when it is noted that there were only 9,675 such arrests during the entire 1941 calendar year.

For offenses against common decency the number of girls under 21 years of age arrested during the first half of 1943 increased 89.5 per-

cent. This general category includes such offenses as drunkenness, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, prostitution and commercialized vice, and other sex crimes, such as adultery and fornication.

For crimes against property (robbery, burglary, theft, and related offenses) arrests of girls under 21 years of age increased 30.8 percent; for miscellaneous offenses arrests increased 62.8 percent; but for assaults and homicides there was a decrease of 8.3 percent.

The increase in delinquency on the part of girls under 21 years of age and boys under 18 years of age again shows the urgent need for efforts toward greater effectiveness in the planning and operation of community-wide crime prevention programs. This is a problem which no community can neglect without suffering the consequences in terms of degraded youth and rising crime costs.

In addition to the arrests of 52,517 males and females under voting age, there were 29,583 (12.8 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 82,100 (35.6 percent) less than 25 years old. Arrests of persons 25 to 29 years old numbered 31,241 (13.5 percent). The resultant total is 113,341 (49.1 percent) less than 30 years of age. (With reference to the ages of persons represented by fingerprint cards received at the F B I, it should be borne in mind that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because in some jurisdictions it is not the practice to fingerprint youthful individuals.)

TABLE 21.—*Distribution of arrests by sex, Jan. 1–June 30, 1943*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	2,180	1,881	299	0.9	1.0	0.8
Robbery	5,246	4,995	251	2.3	2.6	0.7
Assault	16,042	14,247	1,795	7.0	7.3	4.9
Burglary—breaking or entering	11,186	10,876	310	4.8	5.6	0.8
Larceny—theft	19,810	16,611	3,199	8.6	8.6	8.7
Auto theft	4,511	4,438	73	2.0	2.3	0.2
Embezzlement and fraud	3,712	3,189	523	1.6	1.6	1.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	982	871	111	0.4	0.4	0.3
Arson	289	256	33	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,896	1,678	218	0.8	0.9	0.6
Rape	2,617	2,617		1.1	1.3	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	4,018	1,035	2,983	1.7	0.5	8.1
Other sex offenses	5,453	3,516	1,937	2.4	1.8	5.3
Narcotic drug laws	539	481	58	0.2	0.2	0.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2,662	2,504	158	1.2	1.3	0.4
Offenses against family and children	3,533	3,358	175	1.5	1.7	0.5
Liquor laws	3,037	2,437	600	1.3	1.3	1.6
Driving while intoxicated	9,258	8,845	413	4.0	4.6	1.1
Road and driving laws	2,124	2,079	45	0.9	1.1	0.1
Parking violations	24	23	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	2,243	2,163	80	1.0	1.1	0.2
Disorderly conduct	16,154	12,229	3,925	7.0	6.3	10.7
Drunkenness	55,995	50,169	5,826	24.3	25.9	15.9
Vagrancy	16,709	10,794	5,915	7.2	5.6	16.1
Gambling	6,364	5,963	401	2.8	3.1	1.1
Suspicion	19,534	15,533	4,001	8.5	8.0	10.9
Not stated	647	513	134	0.3	0.3	0.4
All other offenses	13,975	10,697	3,278	6.1	5.5	8.9
Totals	230,740	193,998	36,742	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TABLE 22.—*Arrests by age groups, male and female, Jan. 1–June 30, 1943*

Offense charged	Age																		
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	Total, all ages
Criminal homicide	4	7	13	26	44	76	55	64	58	74	84	73	385	307	308	195	176	231	2, 180
Robbery	5	32	52	205	424	588	501	354	289	305	250	241	842	473	310	212	92	71	5, 246
Assault	17	23	42	167	342	567	628	545	504	600	648	550	2, 967	2, 437	2, 086	1, 473	1, 035	1, 411	16, 042
Burglary—breaking or entering	6	651	532	1, 157	1, 496	1, 347	853	512	402	358	337	266	1, 075	773	550	385	216	270	11, 186
Larceny—theft	6	572	427	989	1, 609	1, 671	1, 277	831	782	754	687	609	2, 501	2, 024	1, 754	1, 270	891	1, 156	19, 810
Auto theft	2	157	229	522	660	647	444	277	232	202	198	135	417	170	112	61	29	17	4, 511
Embezzlement and fraud	1	3	9	54	102	144	130	118	120	138	122	121	604	553	470	383	280	360	3, 712
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc		10	6	22	45	67	29	28	36	31	36	28	118	139	113	94	73	107	982
Arson	1	10	3	13	19	19	6	7	12	3	5	1	30	31	36	22	26	45	289
Forgery and counterfeiting	3	18	15	60	99	148	97	82	77	77	56	67	302	237	182	147	96	133	1, 896
Rape	2	12	19	89	159	212	198	153	123	109	117	102	412	319	192	141	96	162	2, 617
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3	11	12	34	79	221	219	178	254	275	222	181	717	523	431	263	187	208	4, 018
Other sex offenses	1	11	16	73	120	244	292	222	270	299	244	215	898	736	590	395	295	532	5, 453
Narcotic drug laws					2	10	10	13	16	12	16	10	86	92	71	86	53	62	539
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1	4	9	72	144	192	143	128	109	91	100	84	450	356	293	175	144	167	2, 662
Offenses against family and children	4			1	12	40	51	87	99	122	119	137	757	670	550	370	252	262	3, 533
Liquor laws	4		2	20	47	86	75	56	71	80	64	81	389	447	420	406	301	488	3, 037
Driving while intoxicated	8	1	3	17	53	116	145	104	134	160	173	201	1, 347	1, 573	1, 667	1, 292	1, 015	1, 249	9, 258
Road and driving laws	4	1	2	36	92	150	118	100	93	102	87	86	354	302	219	158	97	123	2, 124
Parking violations					1		2	1	1	4	1		2	3	3	2	2	2	24
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	3	2	8	37	109	184	141	108	99	98	93	96	376	286	218	141	114	130	2, 243
Disorderly conduct	8	39	65	303	702	1, 015	886	672	661	672	645	546	2, 396	2, 110	1, 703	1, 320	988	1, 423	16, 154
Drunkenness	49	21	33	160	492	871	1, 010	743	863	1, 013	1, 021	999	6, 188	7, 707	8, 677	8, 433	6, 817	10, 898	55, 995
Vagrancy	13	58	85	366	922	1, 411	1, 196	796	834	803	698	536	2, 107	1, 678	1, 449	1, 239	901	1, 617	16, 709
Gambling	10	1	7	40	110	147	130	127	124	124	151	185	972	1, 008	960	872	616	780	6, 364
Suspicion	16	285	308	683	1, 445	1, 583	1, 179	884	833	841	706	593	2, 771	2, 177	1, 786	1, 318	927	1, 196	19, 534
Not stated	1		2	15	26	39	31	26	34	26	33	18	90	81	72	68	37	48	647
All other offenses	15	690	506	730	1, 063	952	798	577	547	541	514	404	1, 685	1, 388	1, 128	838	703	896	13, 975
Totals	187	2, 619	2, 405	5, 891	10, 418	12, 747	10, 644	7, 793	7, 677	7, 914	7, 427	6, 565	31, 241	28, 600	26, 350	21, 759	16, 459	24, 044	230, 740

TABLE 23.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, male and female, Jan. 1–June 30, 1943*

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide	2,180	285	574	13.1	26.3
Robbery	5,246	2,156	3,241	41.1	61.8
Assault	16,042	2,314	4,616	14.4	28.8
Burglary—breaking or entering	11,186	6,548	7,911	58.5	70.7
Larceny—theft	19,810	7,376	10,208	37.2	51.5
Auto theft	4,511	2,936	3,703	65.1	82.1
Embezzlement and fraud	3,712	560	1,061	15.1	28.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	982	207	338	21.1	34.4
Arson	289	77	98	26.6	33.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,896	519	796	27.4	42.0
Rape	2,617	842	1,293	32.2	49.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	4,018	754	1,686	18.8	42.0
Other sex offenses	5,453	978	2,006	17.9	36.8
Narcotic drug laws	539	35	89	6.5	16.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2,662	692	1,076	26.0	40.4
Offenses against family and children	3,533	191	668	5.4	18.9
Liquor laws	3,037	286	582	9.4	19.2
Driving while intoxicated	9,258	439	1,107	4.7	12.0
Road and driving laws	2,124	499	867	23.5	40.8
Parking violations	24	4	10	16.7	41.7
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	2,243	589	975	26.3	43.5
Disorderly conduct	16,154	3,682	6,206	22.8	38.4
Drunkenness	55,995	3,330	7,226	5.9	12.9
Vagrancy	16,709	4,834	7,705	28.9	46.1
Gambling	6,364	562	1,146	8.8	18.0
Suspicion	19,534	6,367	9,340	32.6	47.8
Not stated	647	139	250	21.5	38.6
All other offenses	13,975	5,316	7,322	38.0	52.4
Totals	230,740	52,517	82,100	22.8	35.6

Criminal Repeaters.

Of the 230,740 arrest records examined, 109,045 (47.3 percent) represented persons who already had fingerprint records on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. For males the percentage with prior records was 50.2 and for females the percentage was 31.6.

Race.

Most of the persons represented in this study were members of the white and Negro races. Including Mexicans, who numbered 9,086, members of the white race represented 166,964 of the 230,740 arrest records received, while 60,291 were Negroes, 2,615 Indians, 256 Chinese, 63 Japanese, and 551 were representatives of other races.

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value; (*b*) under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses.

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22–24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1–25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume XIV Number 2

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XIV | January 1944 | Number 2

SUMMARY

Crime Trends, 1939–43.

Reports received from 318 of the nation's larger cities showed the following increases in 1943 as compared with 1942: Rape, 9.7 percent; burglary, 3.4 percent; auto theft, 11.5 percent. On the other hand, the following decreases were shown: Murder, 12.3 percent; negligent manslaughter, 10.3 percent; aggravated assault, 0.5 percent; robbery, 2.0 percent; larceny, 10.6 percent.

The pronounced auto theft increase of 11.5 percent in 1943 caused the figure for that year to be 5.5 percent over the pre-war average for 1939–41. Auto thefts increased last year in all sections of the country except the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and East South Central States. The continued increase in rapes during 1943 resulted in the figure for last year being 21.9 percent above the average for 1939–41. Other felonious assaults last year were 7.1 percent above the pre-war average for 1939–41. Although burglaries increased 3.4 percent over 1942, the figure last year was 10.2 percent below the average for 1939–41.

The average value of property stolen per offense showed substantial increases in 1943 as compared with 1942, as follows: Robbery, 7.3 percent; burglary, 21.7 percent; larceny, 30.8 percent; auto theft, 6.7 percent. Although larcenies as a whole decreased in number, a 39.5 percent increase occurred in pocket-picking and a 22.9 percent increase in purse-snatching. Shoplifting showed a decrease of 6.2 percent, and thefts of auto accessories decreased 56.4 percent.

Daytime residence burglaries increased 7.2 percent but nighttime residence burglaries declined 10.6 percent. Nonresidence burglaries committed during the night hours increased 9.4 percent.

Although oil station robberies decreased 72.7 percent last year, highway robberies increased 5.6 percent.

Estimated Number of Major Crimes, 1943.

On the average day last year there were 27 criminal homicides, 29 rapes, and 136 other felonious assaults; there were 124 robberies, 745

burglaries, 2,209 larcenies, and 514 auto thefts. The estimated total of major crimes occurring in the United States during 1943 was 1,381,681.

Monthly Variations in Crime.

Wartime conditions continued to show a marked influence on the seasonal variations in crime, upsetting to some extent the trends which had been considered normal in peacetime. This serves as a reminder that local law enforcement administrators need to employ tabulations showing yearly, quarterly, monthly, daily, and hourly variations in the frequency of local crimes, together with compilations revealing the geographic distribution of offenses, in order that available law enforcement officers may be used most effectively.

Crime Rates, 1943.

Tables are presented in this bulletin showing the number of offenses reported and the rate per 100,000 inhabitants for cities grouped by size and location. The figures for the reporting cities divided into six groups by size disclose that all six groups of cities showed decreases for murder, manslaughter, and larceny; five groups showed decreases in aggravated assaults; and 4 groups showed decreases in robberies; all six groups showed increases in auto thefts; four showed increases in burglaries and rapes.

As a general proposition the larger cities have higher crime rates than the smaller communities. The exceptions are that aggravated assaults occurred with greatest frequency in cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000 and that larcenies in cities over 250,000 in population were lower than in cities with from 25,000 to 250,000 inhabitants.

Persons Arrested, 1943.

Last year 490,764 fingerprint arrest records were examined and 79,122 represented women. This is an increase of 12.5 percent over the number of women arrested and fingerprinted in 1942. Male arrests decreased 20.2 percent last year. For the first time in 12 years, age 17 predominated in the frequency of males arrested, and age 18 predominated in the frequency of female arrests. Boy arrests under 18 increased 23.4 percent and girl arrests under 21 years of age increased 47.9 percent.

Arrests of females under 21 years of age for offenses against common decency increased 56.9 percent, for crimes against property 30.1 percent, and for miscellaneous violations 53.2 percent. Arrests for assaults and homicides decreased 5.5 percent.

Arrests of males under 18 years of age increased 39.8 percent for rape, 39.0 percent for robbery, 27.7 percent for burglary, and 23.4 percent for auto theft.

Of the total fingerprint arrest records received last year, 47.7 percent represented persons who already had fingerprint records on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. For males the percentage was 51.1 and for females, 29.8.

The seriousness of the problem of juvenile delinquency is more clearly seen when it is noted that compared with arrests in 1941, the figures for 1943 show that arrests of girls under 21 years of age increased 130.4 percent.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

In the table which follows, there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the calendar year 1943. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size, and the population figures employed are from the 1940 decennial census.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	1,077	1,027	95.36	62,715,897	61,768,408	98.49
1. Cities over 250,000	37	37	100.00	30,195,339	30,195,339	100.00
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	55	55	100.00	7,792,650	7,792,650	100.00
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	107	105	98.13	7,343,917	7,203,857	98.09
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	213	208	97.65	7,417,093	7,242,098	97.64
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	665	622	93.53	9,966,898	9,334,464	93.65

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,918 cities, villages, and rural townships aggregating a total population of 9,517,397. The cities and villages included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

In addition to the 2,945 city and village police departments which forwarded crime reports during 1943, one or more reports were received during the year from 1,937 sheriffs and State Police organizations and from 8 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States, making a grand total of 4,890 agencies contributing crime reports to the FBI during 1943.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

Table 24 presents the number of known offenses and the rate per 100,000 during 1943 as reported by the police departments of 2,089 cities with a combined population of 65,598,206. The figures are also presented for the cities divided into six groups by size. This information makes it possible for police administrators and other interested individuals to compare local data with national averages.

When compared with similar data for 1942, the figures in table 24 disclose that decreases occurred in all offense classes except rape, burglary, and auto theft. When examining the figures for the individual groups of cities divided by size, it is noted that all six groups of cities showed decreases in murder, manslaughter, and larceny; all but group II showed decreases in aggravated assaults, and all but groups II and VI showed decreases in robberies. On the other hand, all six groups of cities showed increases in auto thefts; all but groups III and IV showed increases in burglaries; and all but groups III and VI showed increases in rapes.

It is interesting to note that the average figures for group II cities show increases in all offense classes except homicide and larceny, whereas the average figures for group III cities reflect decreases in all offense classes except auto theft.

Confirming the studies of prior years, table 24 reflects as a general proposition that the larger cities have higher crime rates than the smaller communities. With the exception of aggravated assault and larceny, cities over 100,000 in population reported higher crime rates than the smaller cities. For aggravated assault the highest rate was reported by cities with from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, and for larceny the average rate for cities with over 250,000 inhabitants is lower than the rates for cities with from 25,000 to 250,000 inhabitants.

The following tabulation shows the percentage distribution of the crimes reported for 1943:

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total	1,432.1	100.0	Assault	49.7	3.5
			Robbery	45.3	3.2
Larceny	829.4	57.9	Rape	10.7	.8
Burglary	300.9	21.0	Murder	4.8	.3
Auto theft	187.8	13.1	Manslaughter	3.5	.2

The foregoing figures reveal that only 4.8 percent of the total crimes represented in table 24 were composed of homicides, rapes, and other felonious assaults. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the cities represented in the tabulation reported 3,130 murders, 2,220 negligent manslaughters, 7,041 rapes, and 32,627 aggravated assaults. Although robberies constituted only 3.2 percent of the total offenses, 29,695 such crimes are included in the compilation.

The estimated total of serious crimes committed in the United States during 1943 is presented in table 36.

TABLE 24.—*Offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1943; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,894,166:								
Number of offenses known	1,663	[1] 1,097	3,956	19,059	16,386	[2] 69,859	[2] 167,352	59,725
Rate per 100,000	5.56	3.86	13.23	63.8	54.8	340.6	816.0	199.8
GROUP II								
54 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,650,052:								
Number of offenses known	461	372	848	3,879	4,383	30,386	77,639	20,323
Rate per 100,000	6.03	4.86	11.08	50.7	57.3	397.2	1,014.9	265.7
GROUP III								
98 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,779,840:								
Number of offenses known	329	245	593	2,306	4,002	20,800	64,329	12,756
Rate per 100,000	4.85	3.61	8.75	34.0	59.0	306.8	948.8	188.1
GROUP IV								
202 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 7,037,935:								
Number of offenses known	268	245	497	1,767	3,888	19,038	65,334	11,904
Rate per 100,000	3.81	3.48	7.06	25.1	55.2	270.5	928.3	169.1
GROUP V								
531 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,021,763:								
Number of offenses known	204	151	667	1,527	2,348	17,764	60,681	11,460
Rate per 100,000	2.54	1.88	8.31	19.0	29.3	221.4	756.5	142.9
GROUP VI								
1,168 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,214,450:								
Number of offenses known	205	110	480	1,157	1,620	11,289	30,883	6,993
Rate per 100,000	3.30	1.77	7.72	18.6	26.1	181.7	497.0	112.5
TOTAL, GROUPS I–VI								
2,089 cities; total population, 65,598,206:								
Number of offenses known	3,130	[1] 2,220	7,041	29,695	32,627	[2] 169,136	[2] 466,218	123,161
Rate per 100,000	4.77	3.46	10.73	45.3	49.7	300.9	829.4	187.8

[1] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports as follows: Group 1, 35 cities, total population, 28,389,889; groups I–VI, 2,088 cities, total population, 64,093,929.

[2] The number of offenses and rate for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports as follows: Group 1, 34 cities, total population, 20,507,837; groups I–VI, 2,087 cities, total population, 56,211,877.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police.

Monthly crime reports received from 318 of the Nation's larger cities showed increases in rape, burglary, and auto theft during 1943 with homicides, robberies, aggravated assaults, and larcenies declining.

Auto thefts showed the most pronounced increase (+11.5 percent) which placed the 1943 figure for these crimes 5.5 percent over the pre-war average for 1939–41. This is a significant trend in view of the wartime restrictions on the use of private automobiles. Auto thefts increased last year in all sections of the country except the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and East South Central States. The trend ranged from a 9.6 percent decrease in the Middle Atlantic States to a 40.5 percent increase in the Pacific geographic division.

Offenses of rape, which have shown consistent increases during the past several years, were up 9.7 percent in 1943 over the previous year and 21.9 percent over the average for 1939–41. The New England and Atlantic Coast States showed decreases in offenses of rape but increases were recorded for the rest of the Nation. The South Atlantic States reported a 14.9 percent decrease while a 56.4 percent increase was registered in the States comprising the Mountain geographic division.

While burglaries increased 3.4 percent over 1942, the annual figure was still 10.2 percent under the pre-war average. Three geographic divisions (West North Central, South Atlantic, and East South Central) showed decreases and the other six showed increases. The largest decrease was 9.2 percent in the East South Central States, and on the other extreme, the Pacific region showed a 16.1 percent increase.

Aggravated assault decreased slightly (−0.5 percent) during 1943, but the figure was still 7.1 percent in excess of the average for 1939–41. Of the nine geographic divisions, four (New England, East North Central, Mountain, and Pacific) reported increases in aggravated assault. The percentage change ranged from −33.2 for the East South Central States to +52.5 for the Pacific area.

Robberies declined 2.0 percent last year. Only three geographic divisions (New England, Mountain, and Pacific) showed increases. Larcenies declined in all sections of the country except the Pacific division, and the total for the country last year was 10.6 percent under the figure for 1942.

With reference to the general decrease in robberies and larcenies it is significant to note that an analysis of the crime reports received last year from the larger cities of the Nation reflects that despite the decrease in the number of property crimes committed there was a substantial increase in the total value of property stolen. (See tables 31–33.)

Negligent manslaughters which showed a 10.3 percent decrease last year from 1942 declined in all geographic divisions except the Pacific area, where an 8.7 percent increase was recorded; and murder which

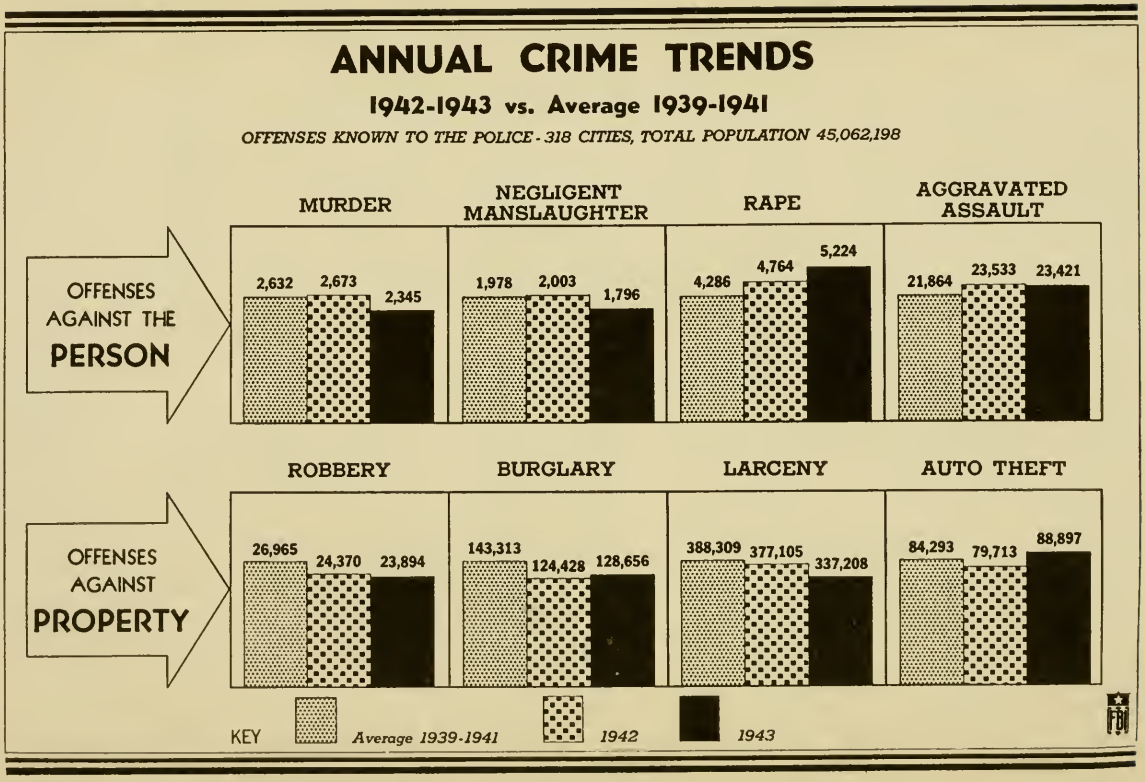
ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS
1942-1943 vs. Average 1939-1941
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE - 318 CITIES, TOTAL POPULATION 45,062,198
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON
MURDER
2,632
2,673
2,345
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
1,978
2,003
1,796
RAPE
4,286
4,764
5,224
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
21,864
23,533
23,421
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY
ROBBERY
26,965
24,370
23,894
BURGLARY
143,313
124,428
128,656
LARCENY
388,309
377,105
337,208
AUTO THEFT
84,293
79,713
88,897
KEY
Average 1939-1941
1942
1943

FIGURE 9.

showed a 12.3 percent decrease for the Nation declined in all sections except the Mountain States, where a 29.4 percent increase was shown.

Table 25 summarizes for the past 5 years the offenses known to the police in 318 cities with population in excess of 25,000. The data are presented not only for the United States as a whole but also for the nine geographic divisions separately. In examining the trends for individual geographic divisions, due consideration should be given to the fact that substantial shifts in population have occurred subsequent to the 1940 decennial census.

TABLE 25.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 318 cities over 25,000 in population, January to December, inclusive, 1939–43, by geographic divisions*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Geographic divisions	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
NEW ENGLAND								
44 cities, total population, 3,030,386:								
1939	27	54	174	500	352	9,656	19,208	4,711
1940	29	92	186	423	366	10,073	20,680	5,053
1941	51	116	182	396	304	9,785	20,534	5,201
Average—1939–41	35	87	179	440	342	9,838	20,139	4,988
1942	32	80	183	388	296	8,815	21,094	4,301
1943	26	75	171	502	377	8,966	17,656	4,332
MIDDLE ATLANTIC								
57 cities, total population, 13,531,551:								
1939	490	523	1,231	3,117	4,677	18,087	40,969	16,431
1940	471	596	1,387	3,395	4,404	22,170	44,107	20,129
1941	439	698	1,256	2,841	4,813	20,597	40,662	20,393
Average—1939–41	467	606	1,292	3,118	4,632	20,285	41,914	18,985
1942	452	643	1,253	2,673	4,459	16,933	40,156	16,636
1943	371	498	1,183	2,335	4,225	17,506	32,140	15,047
EAST NORTH CENTRAL								
85 cities, total population, 12,131,211:								
1939	609	354	1,267	12,538	4,323	40,480	108,736	17,261
1940	571	397	1,181	11,708	4,444	41,234	117,551	17,926
1941	602	431	1,271	11,125	5,056	38,949	117,703	18,859
Average—1939–41	594	393	1,241	11,791	4,608	40,222	114,664	18,016
1942	603	392	1,338	10,481	5,374	35,697	107,806	16,507
1943	544	373	1,517	9,321	5,935	36,876	96,998	19,123
WEST NORTH CENTRAL								
27 cities, total population, 3,541,995:								
1939	174	80	223	2,161	1,107	10,845	36,510	6,252
1940	141	79	235	1,625	1,064	10,056	35,777	5,437
1941	160	90	259	1,306	946	10,312	31,608	5,205
Average—1939–41	158	82	239	1,698	1,038	10,406	34,632	5,631
1942	150	99	262	1,006	1,443	8,297	30,458	4,679
1943	145	66	335	941	1,081	8,087	25,697	4,781

TABLE 25.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 318 cities over 25,000 in population, January to December, inclusive, 1939–43, by geographic divisions*—Continued

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Geographic divisions	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
SOUTH ATLANTIC [1]								
35 cities, total population, 3,917,445:								
1939	557	172	357	2,780	4,853	16,915	44,560	9,895
1940	594	188	370	2,968	4,449	17,303	49,311	9,990
1941	621	218	434	3,015	5,121	16,838	52,935	12,101
Average—1939–41	591	192	388	2,922	4,808	17,018	48,935	10,661
1942	613	187	489	3,146	6,019	15,763	53,772	10,598
1943	482	182	416	2,868	5,482	15,430	45,630	10,331
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL								
12 cities, total population, 1,228,352:								
1939	268	101	71	969	2,219	6,546	11,568	1,877
1940	298	89	120	1,127	3,579	6,687	12,941	2,130
1941	250	102	117	940	2,480	5,741	12,912	2,381
Average—1939–41	273	98	101	1,012	2,759	6,325	12,474	2,129
1942	251	62	109	1,003	1,872	5,365	13,721	2,523
1943	209	61	111	677	1,251	4,874	11,547	2,437
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL								
20 cities, total population, 2,414,637:								
1939	315	97	162	1,375	1,807	10,803	36,698	4,053
1940	285	88	206	1,313	1,919	10,399	35,415	4,098
1941	328	127	236	1,391	2,225	11,277	35,791	4,784
Average—1939–41	310	104	201	1,359	1,984	10,827	35,969	4,311
1942	341	104	180	1,185	2,065	9,545	34,448	4,868
1943	335	100	217	1,113	2,054	9,582	29,297	5,753
MOUNTAIN								
11 cities, total population, 835,805:								
1939	30	13	53	432	135	3,219	10,932	2,189
1940	33	44	46	488	189	3,504	13,315	1,884
1941	33	71	77	528	177	3,909	13,511	2,051
Average—1939–41	31	41	58	483	166	3,544	12,586	2,041
1942	34	70	101	581	216	4,335	13,840	2,178
1943	44	43	158	602	287	4,491	13,245	2,613
PACIFIC								
27 cities, total population, 4,430,816:								
1939	173	382	572	4,158	1,536	25,609	60,988	17,219
1940	188	395	564	4,168	1,506	25,291	67,904	17,254
1941	161	349	626	4,099	1,542	23,646	72,099	18,122
Average—1939–41	173	375	587	4,142	1,527	24,848	66,996	17,531
1942	197	366	849	3,907	1,789	19,678	61,810	17,423
1943	189	398	1,116	5,535	2,729	22,844	64,998	24,480
TOTAL—ALL DIVISIONS								
318 cities, total population, 45,062,198:								
1939	2,643	1,776	4,110	28,030	21,009	142,160	370,169	79,888
1940	2,610	1,968	4,295	27,215	21,920	146,717	397,001	83,901
1941	2,645	2,202	4,458	25,641	22,664	141,054	397,755	89,097
Average—1939–41	2,632	1,978	4,286	26,965	21,864	143,313	388,309	84,293
1942	2,673	2,003	4,764	24,370	23,533	124,428	377,105	79,713
1943	2,345	1,796	5,224	23,894	23,421	128,656	337,208	88,897

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

Monthly Variations, Offenses Known to the Police.

Wartime conditions continue to show a marked influence on the seasonal variations in crime, upsetting to some extent the trends which had been considered normal in peacetime. Figures 10 and 11 show the percent of monthly deviation from the annual average for the year 1943 in comparison with similar data for 1942 and the average for 1939–41. The data included in the illustrations and in table 26, which presents the daily averages for 1943, are based on the monthly crime reports received from 318 cities with population in excess of 25,000.

Murders and aggravated assaults during 1943 were most frequent during the third quarter and least frequent during the last quarter of the year. Offenses of rape occurred with greatest frequency during the second quarter and were least frequent during the winter months. The distribution of murders throughout the year was generally similar to the pre-war average for 1939–41 except that the upward swing in murders during the summer season started in May during 1943, a month earlier than usual, and was interrupted by a sharp drop in July. In contrast with the pre-war average, murders during both 1942 and 1943 showed a drop during September, following the peak reached in August.

Offenses of rape and aggravated assault generally followed the seasonal pattern established during the years 1939–42 except for a sharp rise in these offenses during June.

Negligent manslaughters, consisting almost entirely of traffic fatalities, followed the seasonal pattern of traffic deaths as heretofore, occurring with least frequency during the summer months and rising sharply during the fall and winter period. During November and December 24.0 percent of the 1943 negligent manslaughters occurred.

Robberies during 1943 were least frequent during the summer months and most frequent during the winter. As indicated in figure 11, the distribution of robbery offenses during the past 5 years creates a rather well-defined pattern, high in frequency during the winter and low during the summer months.

Burglaries during 1943 followed the same general seasonal variation as reflected for 1939–41 except for an unusual rise in these offenses during August. The distribution of burglaries during 1942 stands out as unusual among the other years shown in figure 11.

The distribution of larceny offenses during 1943 was generally similar to the pre-war average for 1939–41 except that the fluctuation was somewhat more noticeable; that is, the seasonal curve started and ended the year lower than usual, indicating that during 1943 a larger proportion of larcenies were committed during the summer. As in the case of burglaries, the 1942 larceny curve stands out as unusual.

MONTHLY VARIATIONS
Offenses Known to the Police

1939-1943 *318 CITIES TOTAL POPULATION 45,062,198*

(Offenses Against the Person)

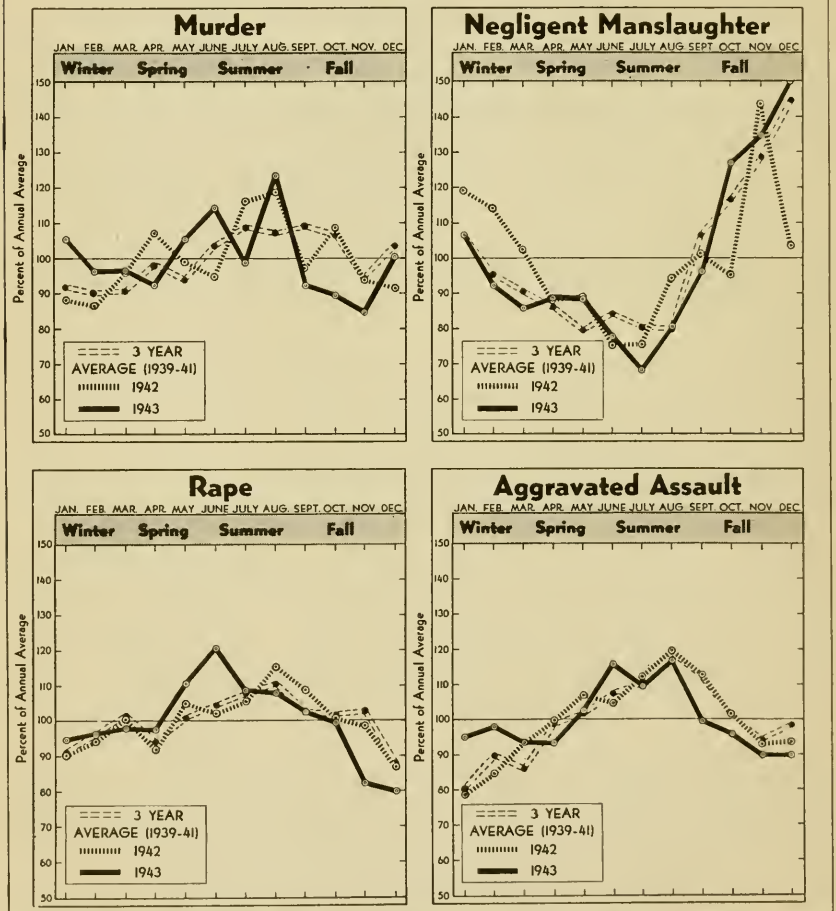

FIGURE 10.

On the average during 1939–41, auto thefts showed a tendency to decline shortly after the first of the year to a low figure during the summer months with a rise in these offenses during the winter. Both 1942 and 1943 reflected a seasonal variation quite different from this pre-war pattern. During 1942 a larger proportion of auto thefts were committed during the first part of the year and a smaller proportion toward the end of the year. The 1943 curve reveals abnormally low figures in the first part of the year and unusually high figures during the last quarter of the year, indicating a radical change in the auto theft situation during the course of the year.

TABLE 26.—*Monthly variations, offenses known to the police (daily average), January to December, inclusive, 1943, 318 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 45,062,198, based on 1940 decennial census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	6.77	5.26	13.58	72.9	61.0	342.1	770.3	169.9
February	6.18	4.54	13.82	72.3	62.9	356.1	850.2	192.3
March	6.19	4.23	14.03	65.3	60.0	358.1	864.4	215.2
April	5.93	4.37	14.00	67.3	59.9	352.4	923.8	233.5
May	6.77	4.35	15.84	61.3	65.9	349.4	938.0	241.1
June	7.33	3.83	17.30	53.6	74.4	331.2	958.4	213.7
July	6.35	3.35	15.55	60.2	70.3	334.1	969.1	235.2
August	7.94	3.97	15.45	64.6	75.0	397.3	982.6	249.4
September	5.93	4.73	14.67	63.3	63.8	338.8	976.9	270.9
October	5.74	6.26	14.23	66.6	61.5	349.5	1,012.9	304.4
November	5.43	6.63	11.80	65.2	57.5	360.6	958.0	288.4
December	6.45	7.48	11.45	73.3	57.6	359.7	878.5	304.7
January to March	6.39	4.68	13.81	70.1	61.3	352.0	827.6	192.5
April to June	6.68	4.19	15.71	60.7	66.7	344.4	940.0	229.6
July to September	6.75	4.01	15.23	62.7	69.8	356.9	976.2	251.6
October to December	5.88	6.79	12.50	68.4	58.9	356.6	949.7	299.3
January to December	6.42	4.92	14.31	65.5	64.2	352.5	923.9	243.6

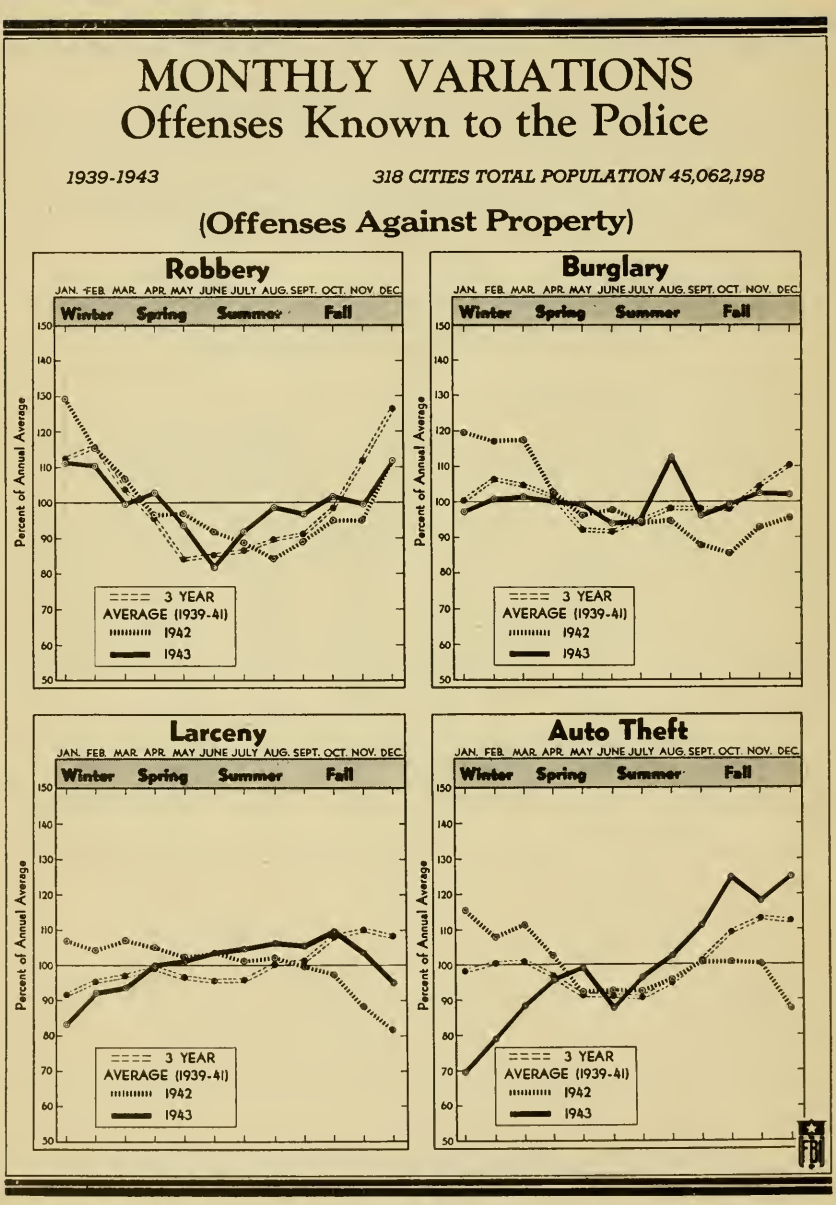
MONTHLY VARIATIONS
Offenses Known to the Police
1939-1943
318 CITIES TOTAL POPULATION 45,062,198
(Offenses Against Property)
Robbery
Burglary
Larceny
Auto Theft
JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.
Winter Spring Summer Fall
Percent of Annual Average
3 YEAR AVERAGE (1939-41)
1942
1943
FBI

FIGURE 11.

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

There is considerably more crime in some sections of the country than in others, and this is normal since the extent of crime is affected by so many factors, such as the age, sex, race, and economic status of the population, to list a few. Crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) are generally higher in frequency per unit of population in the Mountain and Pacific geographic divisions, while the rates for offenses against the person (murder and felonious assault) are generally higher in the States comprising the South Atlantic and East South Central divisions.

The number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants reported by the cities represented in table 24 are again presented in table 29 with the cities grouped not only by size but also by geographic division. State crime rates are presented in table 28, and both of these tables as well as table 24 are supported by the data shown in table 27 in which is indicated the number of cities whose 1943 crime reports were used in compiling the crime rate data.

In examining the crime rates for the several States and geographic divisions it should be remembered that the 1940 decennial census population figures were used in preparing the data presented and there have doubtless been marked changes in the population in many communities since 1940.

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TABLE 27.—*Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to December, inclusive, 1943*

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 176 cities; total population, 5,691,644	2	10	11	30	67	56	176
Middle Atlantic: 496 cities; total population, 18,925,365	6	10	20	35	130	295	496
East North Central: 510 cities; total population, 16,412,376	8	10	23	59	116	294	510
West North Central: 247 cities; total population, 5,351,478	4	5	8	12	61	157	247
South Atlantic:[1] 188 cities; total population, 5,610,717	3	7	15	20	43	100	188
East South Central: 81 cities; total population, 2,388,100	3	3	4	10	20	41	81
West South Central: 117 cities; total population, 3,733,417	4	3	8	12	31	59	117
Mountain: 84 cities; total population, 1,406,316	1	1	2	7	22	51	84
Pacific: 190 cities; total population, 6,078,793	5	5	7	17	41	115	190
New England:							
Maine			1	2	5	7	15
New Hampshire			1	2	6	5	14
Vermont				1	1	7	9
Massachusetts	1	7	6	13	43	29	99
Rhode Island	1		1	6	5	2	15
Connecticut		3	2	6	7	6	24
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	3	3	6	10	43	91	156
New Jersey	1	4	5	14	32	69	125
Pennsylvania	2	3	9	11	55	135	215
East North Central:							
Ohio	4	4	4	14	32	86	144
Indiana	1	3	4	9	14	37	68
Illinois	1	1	7	14	31	86	140
Michigan	1	2	6	9	24	53	95
Wisconsin	1		2	13	15	32	63
West North Central:							
Minnesota	2	1		1	11	53	68
Iowa		1	4	6	8	33	52
Missouri	2		2	2	13	18	37
North Dakota				1	3	6	10
South Dakota				1	5	6	12
Nebraska		1	1		6	13	21
Kansas		2	1	1	15	28	47
South Atlantic:							
District of Columbia	1						1
Delaware		1				3	4
Maryland	1			2	3	7	13
Virginia		2	3	5	6	20	36
West Virginia			3	2	6	9	20
North Carolina		1	4	4	13	20	42
South Carolina			1	2	4	9	16
Georgia	1		3	1	4	13	22
Florida		3	1	4	7	19	34
East South Central:							
Kentucky	1		1	5	5	13	25
Tennessee	1	3		1	5	12	22
Alabama	1		2	3	2	11	19
Mississippi			1	1	8	5	15
West South Central:							
Arkansas			1	1	4	8	14
Louisiana	1		1	3	3	9	17
Oklahoma		2		2	11	16	31
Texas	3	1	6	6	13	26	55
Mountain:							
Montana				2	4	6	12
Idaho				1	5	10	16
Wyoming					3	3	6
Colorado	1		1	1	5	11	19
New Mexico				1	2	7	10
Arizona			1	1		7	9
Utah		1		1	2	5	9
Nevada					1	2	3
Pacific:							
Washington	1	2		3	7	15	28
Oregon	1			1	4	15	21
California	3	3	7	13	30	85	141

[1] Includes District of Columbia.

MURDER and AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

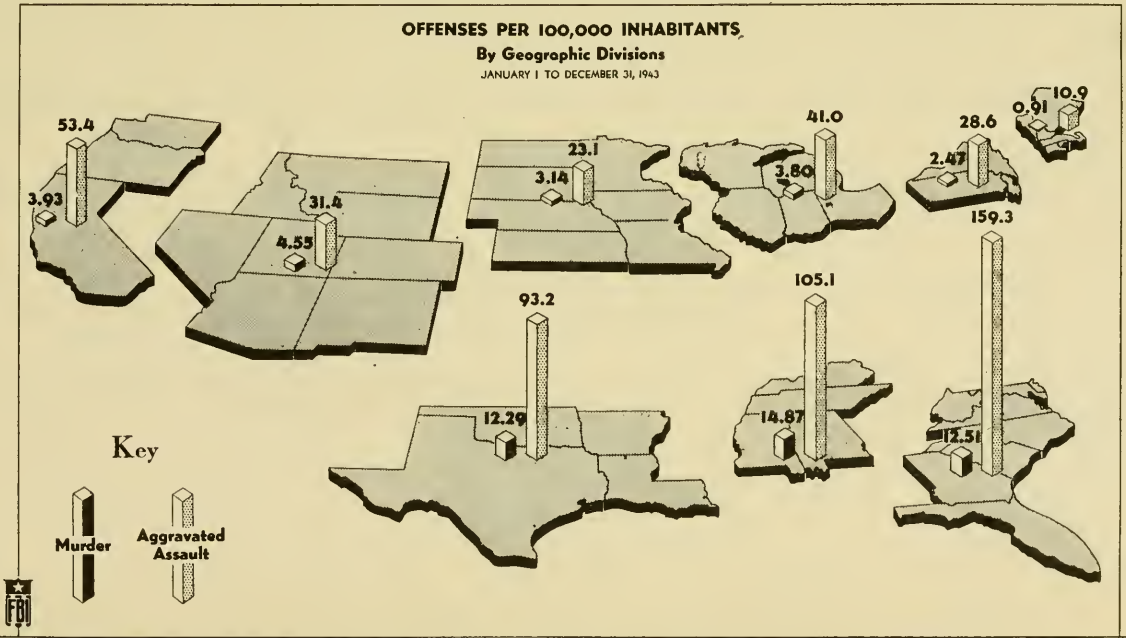

FIGURE 12.

TABLE 28.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1943, by States*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION						
New England	0.91	15.8	10.9	235.5	507.7	158.0
Middle Atlantic	2.47	18.8	28.6	[1] 190.1	[1] 404.5	112.8
East North Central	3.80	62.1	41.0	284.0	773.6	150.1
West North Central	3.14	21.7	23.1	212.1	656.9	124.5
South Atlantic [2]	12.51	64.7	159.3	374.8	1,094.5	234.1
East South Central	14.87	61.3	105.1	396.2	891.4	208.3
West South Central	12.29	41.1	93.2	350.9	1,066.6	209.4
Mountain	4.55	56.0	31.4	428.3	1,373.1	246.2
Pacific	3.93	106.3	53.4	493.9	1,559.4	528.4
New England:						
Maine	2.61	16.8	6.3	277.9	697.3	196.5
New Hampshire	1.62	5.7	8.1	110.0	370.4	34.0
Vermont		9.4		111.1	625.9	62.0
Massachusetts	.64	16.3	10.0	219.7	429.8	163.4
Rhode Island	.97	6.7	11.0	219.3	459.5	155.0
Connecticut	1.28	22.3	16.6	329.2	776.2	169.5
Middle Atlantic:						
New York	2.30	11.7	27.9	[3] 138.9	[3] 465.4	106.9
New Jersey	2.17	24.1	44.3	259.8	436.4	140.7
Pennsylvania	2.95	30.2	22.8	[4] 187.7	[4] 326.2	111.4
East North Central:						
Ohio	4.79	58.4	30.3	303.3	826.5	169.3
Indiana	3.53	43.4	49.7	363.0	1,049.0	249.0
Illinois	3.85	80.8	37.5	239.3	466.8	89.6
Michigan	3.76	71.2	73.1	347.0	1,041.3	195.1
Wisconsin	1.10	7.7	5.6	163.9	827.3	103.5
West North Central:						
Minnesota	1.41	13.0	6.6	170.6	560.4	101.5
Iowa	1.11	10.5	4.3	169.9	679.3	126.0
Missouri	5.79	36.0	50.4	234.9	635.8	101.7
North Dakota		7.4	3.3	157.8	624.7	182.5
South Dakota	1.53	12.2	5.3	261.7	851.6	174.7
Nebraska	2.84	12.5	26.9	189.4	713.1	190.3
Kansas	3.68	28.9	16.6	309.2	802.9	161.2
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	2.39	121.8	17.5	409.9	1,330.8	228.4
Maryland	10.52	62.5	124.4	247.7	659.3	263.9
Virginia	15.56	94.3	178.6	520.2	1,477.7	292.4
West Virginia	2.39	69.1	101.6	292.5	590.0	124.5
North Carolina	12.82	42.9	435.7	375.1	1,038.2	174.4
South Carolina	12.70	30.9	110.9	317.6	1,340.6	197.3
Georgia	16.22	69.7	91.2	367.5	1,314.0	220.8
Florida	15.83	54.0	118.8	511.1	1,284.7	266.0
East South Central:						
Kentucky	10.37	84.7	110.3	479.4	974.1	233.3
Tennessee	15.24	59.8	87.5	356.5	810.8	232.2
Alabama	19.44	42.2	96.4	386.3	879.6	174.8
Mississippi	14.66	49.8	169.4	332.6	966.9	143.5
West South Central:						
Arkansas	11.86	47.4	89.4	241.8	902.2	157.4
Louisiana	11.33	31.7	102.2	132.8	530.5	229.8
Oklahoma	6.64	47.7	54.5	404.6	1,219.4	194.4
Texas	14.46	41.9	102.2	428.0	1,238.7	211.9
Mountain:						
Montana	.60	51.1	18.0	219.3	1,012.9	179.0
Idaho		23.2	9.0	282.3	926.2	286.8
Wyoming	8.77	14.0	10.5	152.6	1,026.1	124.5
Colorado	4.46	67.5	27.0	488.7	1,261.4	194.0
New Mexico	4.19	38.8	66.1	373.3	1,101.0	219.2
Arizona	8.56	98.4	76.3	535.7	2,228.3	376.6
Utah	5.71	44.5	31.4	511.4	1,725.1	332.0
Nevada	13.00	55.2	6.5	666.1	1,998.4	376.9
Pacific:						
Washington	3.12	51.6	24.7	482.4	1,437.2	507.8
Oregon	3.58	93.9	40.8	628.9	1,811.0	422.6
California	4.11	117.5	59.9	482.4	1,556.5	542.8

[1] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 494 cities with a total population of 9,539,036.
[2] Includes report of District of Columbia.
[3] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 155 cities.
[4] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 214 cities.

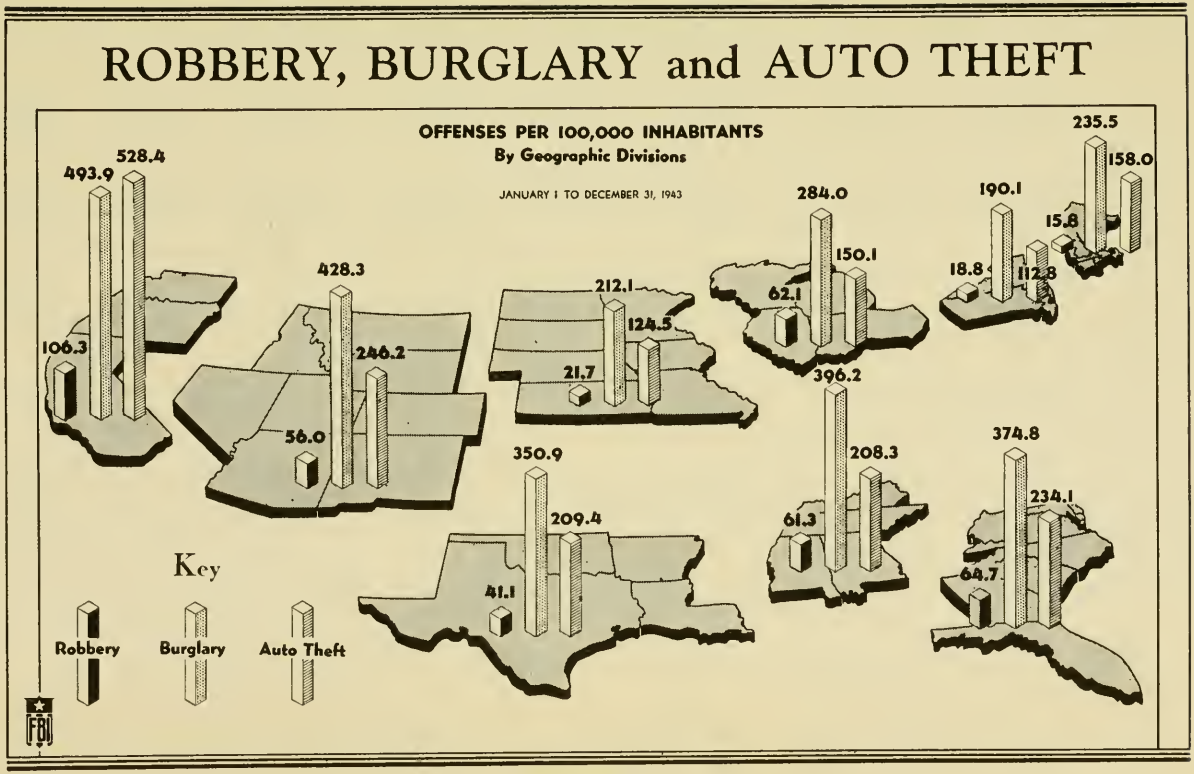
ROBBERY, BURGLARY and AUTO THEFT
OFFENSES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
By Geographic Divisions
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1943
493.9
528.4
106.3
428.3
246.2
56.0
212.1
124.5
21.7
284.0
150.1
62.1
190.1
15.8
18.8
112.8
235.5
158.0
396.2
208.3
61.3
374.8
234.1
64.7
350.9
209.4
41.1
Key
Robbery
Burglary
Auto Theft
FBI

FIGURE 13.

TABLE 29.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1943, by geographic divisions and population groups*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
NEW ENGLAND						
Group I	0.88	25.3	17.6	138.6	302.9	322.5
Group II	.81	26.4	18.0	386.4	697.9	183.7
Group III	1.08	17.1	9.3	257.8	580.3	140.0
Group IV	.65	4.7	5.3	195.5	517.0	92.2
Group V	1.16	5.0	4.2	184.3	445.1	70.8
Group VI	1.12	10.0	4.5	158.3	357.0	83.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC						
Group I	3.25	22.4	33.6	[1] 227.4	[1] 361.3	119.7
Group II	2.00	22.3	31.0	231.2	496.2	160.0
Group III	1.94	14.6	25.1	230.9	499.0	124.8
Group IV	1.07	9.9	28.3	199.8	504.5	103.6
Group V	.77	10.6	13.9	149.9	369.6	82.0
Group VI	1.03	11.4	13.5	117.6	267.2	61.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL						
Group I	5.19	97.1	59.1	313.0	707.4	141.4
Group II	4.65	66.6	56.5	390.2	1,123.6	264.7
Group III	2.83	35.5	32.2	295.2	950.3	201.0
Group IV	2.35	22.1	16.1	242.6	902.1	148.0
Group V	1.26	16.3	9.5	210.9	765.2	115.8
Group VI	1.71	13.4	13.2	164.4	439.1	77.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL						
Group I	4.86	33.2	44.1	226.8	631.4	113.6
Group II	4.44	27.5	25.5	238.5	742.8	183.7
Group III	2.55	16.0	7.8	263.4	1,037.1	160.5
Group IV	.76	7.3	3.8	193.4	718.5	128.8
Group V	1.46	11.9	6.5	196.9	676.4	122.0
Group VI	1.12	9.9	7.1	142.9	330.7	74.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC [2]						
Group I	12.83	73.4	103.9	302.9	882.9	263.0
Group II	16.63	96.2	145.9	605.3	1,521.9	343.3
Group III	10.37	58.9	209.8	373.2	1,277.2	187.5
Group IV	14.61	59.3	309.5	421.5	1,332.1	225.1
Group V	8.93	27.1	146.0	273.9	892.1	138.2
Group VI	8.87	35.1	101.2	238.3	576.1	132.1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL						
Group I	15.92	82.9	108.6	469.8	959.0	186.0
Group II	15.72	60.4	97.8	435.0	966.2	351.6
Group III	17.80	35.6	81.5	406.9	946.5	220.3
Group IV	12.33	57.0	115.0	349.7	953.2	169.6
Group V	11.86	51.2	145.3	322.2	926.2	234.1
Group VI	12.94	25.9	62.7	164.7	216.5	63.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL						
Group I	15.76	54.6	118.3	392.3	1,078.0	245.2
Group II	12.40	46.5	88.3	486.8	1,530.4	275.6
Group III	10.92	33.1	84.4	310.4	1,031.1	211.6
Group IV	7.93	33.0	108.8	315.2	1,252.9	190.1
Group V	5.62	16.0	39.3	233.3	781.7	107.9
Group VI	13.90	32.5	62.4	234.0	514.1	108.9
MOUNTAIN						
Group I	5.89	91.5	20.2	656.3	1,311.4	201.6
Group II	3.33	36.0	40.7	556.2	1,366.6	335.5
Group III	5.95	112.3	88.5	545.2	1,766.5	377.6
Group IV	5.20	53.3	23.2	362.0	1,989.2	413.2
Group V	2.55	30.9	18.5	289.9	1,385.4	169.0
Group VI	4.68	30.8	37.8	246.2	667.9	124.1
PACIFIC						
Group I	5.07	152.6	71.2	552.3	1,420.8	601.8
Group II	3.12	76.0	46.4	481.6	1,476.4	532.8
Group III	2.46	65.5	31.6	440.8	1,805.7	349.9
Group IV	1.81	43.5	25.6	429.6	1,696.8	381.9
Group V	2.88	63.3	36.2	455.1	2,175.3	566.5
Group VI	3.18	37.8	30.8	352.1	1,449.1	391.2

[1] The number of offenses and rates for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports of 4 cities.
[2] Includes the District of Columbia.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January–December 1943 is shown in table 30. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 24 and 29 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
The economic status and activities of the population.
Climate.
Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
The number of police employees per unit of population.
The standards governing appointments to the police force.
The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

It should be remembered that the war has brought about marked changes in some of the foregoing factors in many communities.

In comparing crime rates, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

TABLE 30.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1943, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Abilene, Tex.	No reports received						
Akron, Ohio	14	207	104	1,089	453	1,688	630
Alameda, Calif.		5	7	72	11	321	107
Albany, N. Y.	7	11	27	177	57	320	179
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1	6	4	115	29	527	94
Alexandria, La.	1	23	174	96	45	392	82
Alexandria, Va.	2	22	181	144	59	524	59
Alhambra, Calif.		13		169	28	390	77
Aliquippa, Pa.	1	12	13	70	24	100	6
Allentown, Pa.		2	1	152	67	385	132
Alton, Ill.	2	12	24	62	12	121	31
Altoona, Pa.	2	5	4	245	18	351	64
Amarillo, Tex.	2	14	7	209	118	442	128
Amsterdam, N. Y.		3		17	11	55	23
Anderson, Ind.		8		192	54	222	141
Ann Arbor, Mich.			2	76	56	546	47
Anniston, Ala.	8	7	8	72	44	108	59
Appleton, Wis.				33	26	396	14
Arlington, Mass.				64	10	146	11
Arlington, Va.	5	6	28	145	76	566	50
Asheville, N. C.	8	10	244	213	103	401	45
Ashland, Ky.	2	30	12	68	25	172	35
Atlanta, Ga.	58	322	252	1,469	636	3,066	789
Atlantic City, N. J.		11	61	262	345	563	96
Auburn, N. Y.	1			4	20	204	38
Augusta, Ga.	8	39	36	238	66	703	76
Aurora, Ill.		10	1	38	27	154	76
Austin, Tex.	14	16	94	371	45	1,033	153
Bakersfield, Calif.		7	8	160	101	753	188
Baltimore, Md.	100	604	1,223	2,225	1,115	4,364	2,423
Bangor, Maine		3		47	28	230	60
Baton Rouge, La.	2	11	77	146	65	203	59
Battle Creek, Mich.		10	17	177	40	577	94
Bay City, Mich.	3	4		157	21	559	125
Bayonne, N. J.	No reports received						
Beaumont, Tex.	7	30	65	260	62	638	182
Belleville, Ill.		2	2	30	16	122	25
Belleville, N. J.			9	46	7	81	23
Bellingham, Wash.	1	1		35	18	133	28
Belmont, Mass.		1		33	14	98	3
Beloit, Wis.	2			57	28	391	23
Belvedere Twp., Calif.	1	62	42	185	9	94	278
Berkeley, Calif.	2	41	32	351	74	892	116
Berwyn, Ill.		9	1	47	18	102	13
Bethlehem, Pa.	Only 6 months received						
Beverly, Mass.				23	10	91	5
Beverly Hills, Calif.	1	13	1	63	29	184	49
Binghamton, N. Y.		2	2	126	79	681	78
Birmingham, Ala.	53	148	239	1,222	503	1,942	328
Bloomfield, N. J.		2	1	104	21	94	48
Bloomington, Ill.		4	12	61	26	142	96
Boise, Idaho		2		143	35	343	206
Boston, Mass.	6	242	158	728	631	1,474	2,767
Bridgeport, Conn.	3	18	19	484	357	1,197	423
Bristol, Conn.				30	20	129	4
Brockton, Mass.	1	8	7	169	48	247	81
Brookline, Mass.		4	1	163	45	224	81
Buffalo, N. Y.	17	48	182	415	253	1,328	802
Burbank, Calif.		9	3	144	59	550	194
Burlington, Iowa		1		56	5	213	31
Burlington, Vt.		1		38	25	284	24
Butte, Mont.	1	59	7	79	19	196	98
Cambridge, Mass.	1	28	19	364	44	485	208
Camden, N. J.	5	64	80	383	142	441	250
Canton, Ohio	4	68	80	353	173	767	221

TABLE 30.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1943, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa		5		39	39	575	53
Central Falls, R. I		1		69	9	100	42
Charleston, S. C	Only 11 months received						
Charleston, W. Va	6	209	258	372	223	477	178
Charlotte, N. C	19	46	301	506	245	1,272	187
Chattanooga, Tenn	26	86	81	623	153	1,153	258
Chelsea, Mass	1	3	23	121	30	141	33
Chester, Pa	7	29	39	191	38	157	84
Chicago, Ill	169	3,892	1,594	9,192	4,365	9,727	2,753
Chicopee, Mass			2	52	23	119	44
Cicero, Ill	1	34	53	119	46	150	42
Cincinnati, Ohio	54	378	263	2,039	665	3,427	657
Clarksburg, W. Va		1	1	96	8	119	31
Cleveland, Ohio	56	761	223	1,736	481	6,561	997
Cleveland Heights, Ohio		15		154	17	198	39
Clifton, N. J		2	3	116	33	95	28
Clinton, Iowa		2		46	17	226	23
Colorado Springs, Colo		4	2	61	89	755	133
Columbia, S. C	9	41	97	249	229	1,088	228
Columbus, Ga	10	37	37	224	190	866	185
Columbus, Ohio	7	249	86	1,735	671	2,114	619
Concord, N. H		1		36	12	73	3
Corpus Christi, Tex	6	14	25	231	120	641	251
Council Bluffs, Iowa			2	60	14	261	57
Covington, Ky	6	13	14	212	22	250	51
Cranston, R. I	1	2	7	81	25	189	26
Cumberland, Md		3	5	74	51	166	66
Dallas, Tex	64	143	407	1,763	294	4,794	656
Danville, Ill		17	9	93	16	223	65
Danville, Va	11	24	71	112	55	368	44
Davenport, Iowa	2	5		143	20	720	78
Dayton, Ohio	26	159	118	741	188	2,804	935
Dearborn, Mich	3	29	29	269	166	673	219
Decatur, Ill	2	7	20	241	20	504	61
Denver, Colo	19	295	65	2,116	553	3,675	650
Des Moines, Iowa	3	28	24	324	100	1,117	336
Detroit, Mich	97	1,957	2,036	6,504	1,833	14,662	3,403
Dubuque, Iowa		1	1	56	14	274	45
Duluth, Minn	2	15	2	179	120	924	187
Durham, N. C	6	20	337	201	38	214	140
East Chicago, Ind	3	21	36	236	69	396	57
East Cleveland, Ohio		9		146	10	212	23
Easton, Pa		1	5	79	17	129	23
East Orange, N. J	1	29		183	14	118	60
East Providence, R. I		2	1	31	6	118	15
East St. Louis, Ill	9	65	124	161	98	407	137
Eau Claire, Wis			3	41	26	198	36
Elgin, Ill	1	1	5	47	16	193	22
Elizabeth, N. J	1	15	18	246	106	447	99
Elkhart, Ind	3		2	73	46	394	26
Elmira, N. Y		1		53	23	406	70
El Paso, Tex	6	60	66	274	116	675	270
Elyria, Ohio	1	2	4	39	20	156	13
Enid, Okla	2	2	8	75	9	198	15
Erie, Pa	4	23	17	220	53	572	175
Evanston, Ill	1	15	16	98	76	492	52
Evansville, Ind	11	58	62	471	211	1,733	639
Everett, Mass	Only 3 months received						
Everett, Wash		4	2	144	10	509	96
Fall River, Mass		21	2	442	113	441	155
Fargo, N. Dak		7	2	49	28	202	60
Fitchburg, Mass		1	2	85	8	160	33
Flint, Mich	2	52	134	673	316	2,007	292
Fond du Lac, Wis	1			27	18	156	35
Fort Smith, Ark	2	11	13	95	55	460	98

TABLE 30.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1943, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Fort Wayne, Ind	----	23	25	330	151	1,372	356
Fort Worth, Tex	35	52	164	762	172	2,424	538
Fresno, Calif	1	82	42	385	163	1,231	420
Gadsden, Ala	3	1	95	75	51	254	80
Galesburg, Ill	----	4	2	58	7	113	26
Galveston, Tex	No reports received						
Garfield, N. J	----	3	6	88	18	96	15
Gary, Ind	11	196	203	695	201	953	254
Glendale, Calif	----	18	9	243	83	966	157
Grand Rapids, Mich	2	18	11	520	106	2,242	316
Great Falls, Mont	----	7	7	86	51	640	106
Green Bay, Wis	1	2	----	64	17	182	32
Greensboro, N. C	3	21	361	333	125	615	147
Greenville, S. C	11	12	87	198	101	499	71
Greenwich Town, Conn	----	----	3	30	9	38	8
Hackensack, N. J	1	6	21	96	22	155	45
Hagerstown, Md	1	15	13	98	47	353	65
Hamilton, Ohio	2	8	22	43	23	268	104
Hamilton Township, N. J	----	15	10	102	30	225	23
Hammond, Ind	2	53	12	319	92	764	106
Hamtramck, Mich	1	48	6	140	97	291	73
Harrisburg, Pa	5	32	54	255	141	747	226
Hartford, Conn	2	123	105	1,342	394	1,849	447
Haverford Twp., Pa	----	3	----	38	10	43	6
Haverhill, Mass	1	----	2	98	19	125	26
Hazelton, Pa	Only 11 months received						
Highland Park, Mich	1	47	18	390	78	439	120
High Point, N. C	4	5	141	120	22	262	36
Hoboken, N. J	Only 11 months received						
Holyoke, Mass	Only 5 months received						
Honolulu, T. H	14	14	47	943	373	1,467	195
Houston, Tex	65	292	168	2,600	616	5,455	890
Huntington, W. Va	2	22	98	263	111	552	77
Huntington Park, Calif	----	20	1	209	77	458	113
Hutchinson, Kans	----	2	----	81	17	367	26
Indianapolis, Ind	13	207	192	1,690	627	3,650	1,424
Inglewood, Calif	----	4	1	143	58	425	71
Irvington, N. J	1	2	3	246	32	227	49
Jackson, Mich	1	21	36	153	95	627	125
Jackson, Miss	9	12	92	212	94	744	76
Jacksonville, Fla	27	170	227	1,155	732	2,199	590
Jamestown, N. Y	----	4	4	35	18	102	21
Jersey City, N. J	Complete data not received						
Johnson City, Tenn	2	16	9	53	18	126	41
Johnstown, Pa	----	7	----	61	27	159	43
Joliet, Ill	----	15	1	86	31	274	57
Joplin, Mo	No reports received						
Kalamazoo, Mich	1	14	3	183	49	855	119
Kansas City, Kans	15	94	34	418	96	604	126
Kansas City, Mo	27	215	101	676	387	2,162	346
Kearny, N. J	1	----	2	104	24	79	45
Kenosha, Wis	1	3	1	63	12	359	40
Kingston, N. Y	----	----	5	42	23	116	23
Knoxville, Tenn	15	38	161	307	251	887	517
Kokomo, Ind	----	2	7	123	26	238	66
La Crosse, Wis	1	3	9	99	32	965	95
La Fayette, Ind	----	11	3	110	32	412	25
Lakewood, Ohio	----	4	3	169	16	271	62
Lancaster, Pa	----	----	7	126	27	316	40
Lansing, Mich	----	3	13	195	81	957	110
Laredo, Tex	1	2	21	87	16	462	48
Lawrence, Mass	1	13	6	207	31	219	108
Lebanon, Pa	1	13	3	29	11	142	30
Lewiston, Maine	----	3	1	61	19	206	37
Lexington, Ky	9	41	116	320	128	682	98

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1943, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Lima, Ohio	1	16	15	174	83	464	154
Lincoln, Nebr	1	1	6	111	36	978	110
Little Rock, Ark	10	44	33	249	(1)	823	125
Long Beach, Calif	5	151	62	950	(1)	2,063	980
Lorain, Ohio		13	19	93	35	381	78
Los Angeles, Calif	79	2,439	877	7,716	5,687	16,075	9,485
Louisville, Ky	40	377	440	2,000	1,514	2,306	914
Lowell, Mass		9	7	256	61	290	106
Lower Merion Twp., Pa		4	6	88	46	258	31
Lubbock, Tex	2	1	37	86	40	622	18
Lynchburg, Va	3	6	64	130	38	262	60
Lynn, Mass	1	25	14	311	126	774	122
Macon, Ga	16	40	161	327	176	1,021	211
Madison, Wis	1	13	3	246	103	378	197
Malden, Mass		23		172	37	281	87
Manchester, N. H	1		6	78	11	201	20
Mansfield, Ohio	1	9	9	125	36	237	55
Marion, Ind	1	1	2	69	25	253	48
Marion, Ohio	1	4		66	37	377	30
Mason City, Iowa				25	(1)	100	8
Massillon, Ohio	1	23	19	96	17	215	33
Maywood, Ill		6	4	34	11	123	15
McKeesport, Pa	1	15	5	104	22	136	48
Medford, Mass	1	2		74	14	164	26
Melrose, Mass		2		148	4	114	12
Memphis, Tenn	47	204	276	910	409	1,761	394
Meriden, Conn		3		109	20	210	50
Meridian, Miss	6	15		133	17	176	6
Miami, Fla	33	116	336	1,016	334	957	458
Miami Beach, Fla		4	4	148	90	203	93
Michigan City, Ind	Only 2 months received						
Middletown, Conn				33	15	109	14
Middletown, Ohio	4	7	11	98	58	404	48
Milwaukee, Wis	7	73	57	903	366	3,712	625
Minneapolis, Minn	12	69	27	823	571	1,989	639
Mishawaka, Ind	1	3	2	42	18	200	26
Mobile, Ala	18	62	55	362	167	917	390
Moline, Ill	1	3	11	59	26	230	40
Monroe, La	3	7	2	68	32	258	69
Montclair, N. J	1	6	15	96	31	187	30
Montgomery, Ala	17	13	68	327	35	430	102
Mount Vernon, N. Y	1	3	20	52	16	108	43
Muncie, Ind	3	10	15	130	26	357	137
Muskegon, Mich	2	16	14	264	57	392	141
Muskogee, Okla	3	52	3	206	65	414	68
Nashua, N. H		1		29	6	125	4
Nashville, Tenn	23	122	156	841	253	1,237	575
New Albany, Ind	2	10	1	70	23	122	36
Newark, N. J	25	254	393	1,501	559	1,788	1,349
Newark, Ohio	1	2	7	64	7	359	69
New Bedford, Mass		23	19	567	123	923	194
New Britain, Conn	1	11	2	141	17	381	77
New Brunswick, N. J	Only 4 months received						
Newburgh, N. Y	1		3	146	28	166	36
New Castle, Pa		3	6	86	23	163	134
New Haven, Conn	2	25	21	425	143	971	256
New London, Conn	1	9	4	56	41	178	77
New Orleans, La	63	177	426	397	476	1,505	1,456
Newport, Ky	3	49	46	141	36	281	67
Newport, R. I	1	2	2	53	35	264	63
Newport News, Va	7	113	175	345	276	824	213
New Rochelle, N. Y	2	1	14	75	27	146	44
Newton, Mass		2	1	148	(1)	405	58
New York, N. Y.[2]	201	1,043	2,440	6,061	(1)	10,321	7,526
Niagara Falls, N. Y	4	25	44	224	105	284	137

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1943, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Norfolk, Va	41	247	227	1,487	575	1,910	915
Norristown, Pa		9	15	67	17	67	50
North Bergen, N. J	1	4	1	108	20	106	32
Norwalk, Conn	Only 6 months received						
Norwood, Ohio		4		28	24	162	12
Oakland, Calif	19	579	337	1,969	451	4,571	1,774
Oak Park, Ill		35	4	147	33	318	36
Ogden, Utah	9	42	7	238	113	960	216
Oklahoma City, Okla	12	59	182	892	246	3,090	517
Omaha, Nebr	10	47	100	491	146	1,140	491
Orange, N. J		9	43	123	12	110	24
Orlando, Fla	12	8	11	145	69	447	84
Oshkosh, Wis				63	19	541	22
Ottumwa, Iowa	1	1	4	47	6	161	62
Owensboro, Ky	1	8	6	131	44	377	74
Paducah, Ky	3	14	44	89	12	224	58
Parkersburg, W. Va		2	3	81	13	170	50
Pasadena, Calif	1	21	21	336	145	1,141	193
Passaic, N. J		12	38	202	56	298	77
Paterson, N. J	4	26	113	379	69	262	328
Pawtucket, R. I		13	29	198	72	462	101
Pensacola, Fla	10	21	40	197	68	370	79
Peoria, Ill	3	24	13	257	71	607	208
Perth Amboy, N. J		4	79	67	93	155	89
Petersburg, Va	4	17	63	165	61	263	40
Philadelphia, Pa	90	691	637	3,154	879	1,726	2,219
Phoenix, Ariz	5	101	59	446	167	1,526	313
Pittsburgh, Pa	34	491	141	1,985	403	1,170	1,286
Pittsfield, Mass	2		3	125	32	183	25
Plainfield, N. J	1	2	13	90	30	241	38
Pontiac, Mich	2	24	16	176	69	361	246
Port Arthur, Tex	6	2	25	51	17	644	131
Port Huron, Mich	2	11	8	114	32	217	45
Portland, Maine	3	31	12	428	173	753	272
Portland, Oreg	13	411	173	2,493	1,260	4,689	1,504
Portsmouth, Ohio	1	13	13	139	51	378	54
Portsmouth, Va	10	84	207	280	179	1,056	214
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	2		16	62	44	443	25
Providence, R. I	3	17	22	692	247	757	536
Pueblo, Colo	2	31	45	195	22	362	131
Quincy, Ill	1	6	4	62	11	474	25
Quincy, Mass	No reports received						
Racine, Wis		6	5	102	42	552	79
Raleigh, N. C	4	5	67	227	13	225	122
Reading, Pa		25	12	298	64	506	122
Revere, Mass	No reports received						
Richmond, Ind	1	4	4	65	40	142	46
Richmond, Va	30	164	265	881	563	3,055	579
Riverside, Calif	1	7	14	99	62	449	128
Roanoke, Va	7	4	28	141	49	449	57
Rochester, Minn		2	3	48	12	196	19
Rochester, N. Y	3	22	34	652	158	1,576	448
Rockford, Ill		7	6	64	65	595	72
Rock Island, Ill	1	14		110	20	302	58
Rocky Mount, N. C	1		67	75	26	453	33
Rome, Ga	4	3	18	73	4	179	29
Rome, N. Y		1	1	28	12	215	54
Royal Oak, Mich	1	5		79	6	178	57
Sacramento, Calif	5	184	97	712	325	2,256	501
Saginaw, Mich	1	9	24	233	81	1,083	131
St. Joseph, Mo	6	15	12	211	62	644	83
St. Louis, Mo	56	319	692	2,229	(1)	5,629	1,122
St. Paul, Minn	1	65	45	718	174	1,850	212
St. Petersburg, Fla	3	13	4	325	76	798	21
Salem, Mass				52	18	179	65

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1943, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Salem, Oreg.		6	3	84	66	760	113
Salt Lake City, Utah	5	54	61	834	193	1,856	503
San Angelo, Tex.	4	4	6	79	16	133	24
San Antonio, Tex.	33	168	688	840	256	1,994	498
San Bernardino, Calif.	4	36	38	228	75	641	238
San Diego, Calif.	5	99	91	657	616	2,197	1,554
San Francisco, Calif.	31	1,067	755	2,861	1,047	5,848	3,847
San Jose, Calif.	1	10	10	132	48	1,190	305
Santa Ana, Calif.	1	13	13	136	71	1,008	125
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1	5	5	155	64	490	125
Santa Monica, Calif.	2	49	30	356	164	1,210	264
Savannah, Ga.	16	43	181	119	409	1,764	277
Schenectady, N. Y.		1	10	182	92	385	185
Scranton, Pa.	1	15	24	235	66	289	117
Seattle, Wash.	17	258	75	2,164	778	3,846	2,135
Sharon, Pa.	1	6	2	57	21	52	31
Sheboygan, Wis.	2	2		43	5	185	44
Shreveport, La.	9	8	56	119	67	722	92
Sioux City, Iowa	1	29	5	309	91	671	190
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2	8	2	174	74	404	150
Somerville, Mass.		23	2	327	37	293	122
South Bend, Ind.		39	40	429	195	1,390	270
South Gate, Calif.		29	1	222	51	508	104
Spartanburg, S. C.	2	16	20	148	58	547	114
Spokane, Wash.	1	46	45	489	128	1,416	290
Springfield, Ill.	1	46	13	175	52	684	260
Springfield, Mass.	2	6	23	264	142	629	217
Springfield, Mo.		3	8	200	41	742	56
Springfield, Ohio	2	26	4	157	45	480	108
Stamford, Conn.		7	2	154	114	374	60
Steubenville, Ohio	2	23	11	125	18	189	59
Stockton, Calif.	5	98	10	345	165	1,328	250
Superior, Wis.		4	4	86	21	412	79
Syracuse, N. Y.		20	2	474	149	1,449	505
Tacoma, Wash.	6	56	32	587	171	1,236	431
Tampa, Fla.	14	70	91	536	304	1,596	530
Taunton, Mass.	No reports received						
Teaneck, N. J.			1	48	4	28	6
Terre Haute, Ind.	1	13	14	235	58	605	95
Toledo, Ohio	11	171	102	979	372	2,743	769
Topeka, Kans.	4	24	12	345	32	504	244
Torrington, Conn.	1		4	27	3	51	12
Trenton, N. J.	3	81	102	464	144	639	196
Troy, N. Y.		6	15	194	33	191	124
Tucson, Ariz.	2	11	30	168	107	1,027	163
Tulsa, Okla.	17	133	117	898	321	1,770	390
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	3	4	37	52	37	279	32
Tyler, Tex.	3	1	23	66	12	144	50
Union City, N. J.	1			87	6	79	85
University City, Mo.		5	1	124	41	198	25
Upper Darby, Pa.	2	11	26	135	9	261	43
Utica, N. Y.	1	9	7	122	80	580	104
Waco, Tex.	11	11	156	134	44	605	58
Waltham, Mass.	1	1	5	97	20	311	45
Warren, Ohio	2	25	11	148	26	516	116
Warwick, R. I.				2	28	73	56
Washington, D. C.	76	413	420	1,833	1,262	5,665	1,587
Washington, Pa.		4	1	60	13	72	60
Waterbury, Conn.		14		216	131	272	211
Waterloo, Iowa		6		88	13	526	67
Watertown, Mass.		1		55	6	76	19
Watertown, N. Y.			5	92	47	451	60
Waukegan, Ill.		9	13	88	58	144	47
Wausau, Wis.			1	33	15	246	11
Wauwatosa, Wis.		2		49	5	168	9

TABLE 30.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1943, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
West Allis, Wis		3		57	30	399	29
West Hartford, Conn				81	25	154	11
West Haven, Conn	Only 4 months received						
West New York, N. J	No reports received						
West Orange, N. J	1			68	15	103	14
West Palm Beach, Fla	7	18	45	144	54	485	73
Wheeling, W. Va		13	6	185	39	218	53
White Plains, N. Y		2	37	35	25	118	34
Wichita, Kans	2	14	24	308	80	1,030	185
Wichita Falls, Tex	3	17	50	217	91	728	99
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	1	10	7	113	43	161	80
Wilkinsburg, Pa		3	23	55	10	132	6
Williamsport, Pa		12	8	70	14	294	50
Wilmington, Del	3	153	18	499	274	1,341	279
Wilmington, N. C	18	112	1,050	167	312	897	180
Winston-Salem, N. C	4	13	123	344	76	548	68
Woodbridge, N. J	1		2	79	11	103	15
Woonsocket, R. I		2	2	86	14	139	51
Worcester, Mass	1	82	27	774	276	705	365
Wyandotte, Mich		3	2	42	18	137	31
Yakima, Wash		6	2	121	137	757	72
Yonkers, N. Y	3	9	32	186	59	313	89
York, Pa	Only 1 month received						
Youngstown, Ohio	7	202	111	704	58	929	446
Zanesville, Ohio		23		167	9	324	60

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.
[2] Figures include offenses committed by juveniles; this is in accord with the uniform reporting procedure followed by other cities.

Supplement to Return A Data.

Supplementary offense reports received monthly during 1943 from police departments of the larger cities furnish additional details concerning the nature of the crimes committed, and the information based on such reports appears in tables 31–33.

The 58 cities with a combined population of 17,986,114 represented in table 31 reported a 9.5 percent increase in rapes. Further analysis discloses a 15.5 percent increase in forcible rapes and a 1.6 percent increase in statutory violations (no force used—victim under age of consent).

The over-all figures for robberies showed a decrease in 1943, but highway robberies continued the increase reflected in 1942, showing a 5.6 percent increase. On the other hand, the marked reduction in oil station robberies which occurred during 1942 continued in 1943 as shown by a decrease of 72.7 percent last year.

Burglaries during 1943 increased 2 percent in the cities represented in this compilation. Residence burglaries committed during daytime increased 7.2 percent, whereas nighttime residence burglaries showed a reduction of 10.6 percent. This is possibly attributable to the fact that gasoline rationing and other wartime conditions caused more people to be home in the early evening hours, thereby decreasing nighttime burglaries, while on the other hand increased employment

of women has undoubtedly resulted in many dwelling places being entirely unoccupied during the daytime with an upward trend in burglaries during those hours.

Nonresidence burglaries increased 9.4 percent during the night hours but showed no substantial change in the number committed during daytime.

Larcenies subdivided according to value of property stolen reflected an 18.8 percent increase in those instances where the property was valued at $50 or more. On the other hand, thefts of property valued from $5 to $50 decreased 9.8 percent, and thefts of articles valued at less than $5 showed a reduction of 13 percent. When larcenies are subdivided according to the nature of the theft, it is observed that cases of pocket-picking increased 39.5 percent and purse-snatching 22.9 percent. On the other hand, shoplifting showed a decrease of 6.2 percent, thefts of auto accessories a decrease of 56.4 percent, and other thefts from autos a decrease of 9.7 percent.

The cities represented in the tabulation showed a 21.1 percent increase in the number of automobiles stolen. During 1943, 96.8 percent of the stolen automobiles were recovered, as indicated in the following figures for the 58 cities represented in tables 31 and 32:

	1942	1943
Number of automobiles stolen	36,814	44,572
Number of automobiles recovered	36,084	43,153
Percent recovered	98.0	96.8

On the average the cities represented in tables 31–33 showed increases in the number of burglaries and auto thefts committed but showed a decrease in the number of robberies and larcenies. However, the average value of property stolen per offense showed a substantial increase for each offense category: For robbery, +7.3 percent; burglary, +21.7 percent; larceny, +30.8 percent; and auto theft, +6.7 percent. It is significant to note that notwithstanding the fact that the number of property crimes reported decreased 1.0 percent, the total value of property stolen increased 25.8 percent, from $29,248,598.44 in 1942 to $36,787,647.18 in 1943.

Table 33 reflects the value of property stolen and the value of property recovered, subdivided by type of property, during 1942 and 1943. The compilation reveals that in 1942, 66.7 percent of the stolen property was recovered, whereas in 1943 the corresponding figure was 66.9 percent. Notwithstanding this slight percentage increase, the value of property recovered by the police in the cities represented rose from $19,448,106.47 in 1942 to $24,511,646.04 in 1943. The percentage of stolen property recovered is highest in the case of automobiles and lowest in the case of furs. Exclusive of automobiles, the cities represented in table 33 reported property stolen during 1943

amounting to $14,198,342.16 and recoveries of $3,037,926.80 (21.4 percent of the value of property stolen).

TABLE 31.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to December, inclusive, 1942–43; 58 cities over 100,000 in population; total population, 17,986,114*

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1942	1943	
Rape:			
Forcible	1,175	1,357	+15.5
Statutory	893	907	+1.6
Total	2,068	2,264	+9.5
Robbery:			
Highway	9,873	10,422	+5.6
Commercial house	3,126	2,664	−14.8
Oil station	922	252	−72.7
Chain store	54	47	−13.0
Residence	663	673	+1.5
Bank	30	18	−40.0
Miscellaneous	526	633	+20.3
Total	15,194	14,709	−3.2
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night	21,495	19,213	−10.6
Committed during day	9,517	10,199	+7.2
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night	30,988	33,892	+9.4
Committed during day	3,594	3,595	0.0
Total	65,594	66,899	+2.0
Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):			
$50 and over	23,675	28,134	+18.8
$5 to $50	115,247	103,994	−9.8
Under $5	35,387	30,775	−13.0
Total	174,309	162,903	−6.5
Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):			
Pocket-picking	2,856	3,985	+39.5
Purse-snatching	4,645	5,707	+22.9
Shoplifting	5,364	5,030	−6.2
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories)	28,771	25,975	−9.7
Auto accessories	30,383	13,246	−56.4
Bicycles	31,910	29,896	−6.3
All others	70,380	79,064	+12.3
Total	174,309	162,903	−6.5

TABLE 32.—*Value of property stolen, by type of crime, January to December, inclusive, 1942–43; 58 cities over 100,000; total population, 17,986,114*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses			Value of property stolen			Average value per offense		
	1942	1943	Percent change	1942	1943	Percent change	1942	1943	Percent change
Robbery	15,194	14,709	−3.2	$1,401,121.10	$1,455,755.19	+3.9	$92.22	$98.97	+7.3
Burglary	65,594	66,899	+2.0	4,597,578.66	5,706,919.41	+24.1	70.09	85.31	+21.7
Larceny—theft	174,309	162,903	−6.5	5,764,073.69	7,044,994.69	+22.2	33.07	43.25	+30.8
Auto theft	36,814	44,572	+21.1	17,485,824.99	22,579,977.89	+29.1	474.98	506.60	+6.7
Total	291,911	289,083	−1.0	29,248,598.44	36,787,647.18	+25.8	100.20	127.26	+27.0

TABLE 33.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered by type of property, January to December, inclusive, 1942–43; 57 cities over 100,000; total population, 17,885,596*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Type of property	1942			1943		
	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc.	$3,544,874.23	$454,587.88	12.8	$4,622,386.37	$666,815.51	14.4
Jewelry and precious metals	2,365,098.31	513,365.36	21.7	2,641,319.46	547,389.12	20.7
Furs	540,919.82	50,192.45	9.3	638,815.94	83,294.61	13.0
Clothing	1,286,320.91	260,443.89	20.2	1,412,898.37	311,019.50	22.0
Locally stolen automobiles	17,432,121.19	16,975,324.26	97.4	22,419,161.90	21,473,719.24	95.8
Miscellaneous	3,966,567.09	1,194,192.63	30.1	4,882,922.02	1,429,408.06	29.3
Total	29,135,901.55	19,448,106.47	66.7	36,617,504.06	24,511,646.04	66.9

Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1943.

Urban and rural crimes are tabulated separately under the Uniform Crime Reporting system. The data presented in the foregoing tabulations are based on reports received from police departments in urban communities (places with 2,500 or more inhabitants). Comprehensive data for the rural areas are not yet available but the information on hand is presented in table 34. The offenses shown are those reported by 985 sheriffs, 8 State police organizations, and 107 village officers.

TABLE 34.—*Offenses known, January to December, inclusive, 1943, as reported by 985 sheriffs, 8 State police organizations, and 107 village officers*

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Offenses known	964	625	1,830	2,274	4,879	18,733	31,783	9,528

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States.

There are presented in table 35 the available data concerning crimes committed in Territories and possessions of the United States. Included are the figures reported by the first and fourth Judicial Districts of Alaska; Honolulu City and the County of Honolulu in the Territory of Hawaii; and the Isthmus of Panama, C. Z. The tabulation is based on offenses reported by law-enforcement officers policing both the rural and urban areas, except that the data for Honolulu City have been segregated from the figures for Honolulu County.

TABLE 35.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, January to December, inclusive, 1943*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over $50	Under $50	
Alaska:							
First judicial division (Juneau), population, 25,241; number of offenses known	4	----------	8	9	25	13	7
Fourth judicial division (Fairbanks), population, 16,094; number of offenses known	2	----------	2	4	----------	20	----------
Hawaii:							
Honolulu City, population, 179,358; number of offenses known	14	14	47	943	373	1,467	195
Honolulu County, population, 78,898; number of offenses known	2	----------	13	224	49	215	49
Isthmus of Panama:							
Canal Zone, population, 51,827; number of offenses known	8	25	19	92	134	1,049	143

Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States, 1942–43.

Table 36 presents the estimated number of major crimes in the United States during the past 2 years and discloses increases in the number of rapes, burglaries, and auto thefts. Decreases are reflected in the remaining types of crimes.

The conditions reflected by this compilation are obviously not such as to justify a feeling of satisfaction in view of the fact that we have increases in three classifications, notwithstanding that several million of the Nation's young men have been removed from civilian life for the duration. This increase is a reflection of the more frequent participation by youth in the commission of crimes, as is shown in more detail in the section of this publication dealing with data compiled from the fingerprint records of arrested persons.

During the average day last year, 3,785 crimes of the types shown in the tabulation were estimated to have occurred. This means 158 per hour. On the average day there were 27 criminal homicides, 29 rapes, and 136 other felonious assaults. There were also 124 robberies, 745 burglaries, 2,209 larcenies, and 514 auto thefts.

The estimates for both 1942 and 1943 are based on monthly reports received from approximately 2,100 cities representing a combined population in excess of 65,000,000. Any study of annual crime trends should be accompanied by a reference to table 25 and the text preceding it.

It is recognized that the larceny classification includes many thefts involving property of small value. However, it is also noted that the estimated total of major crimes does not include miscellaneous crimes

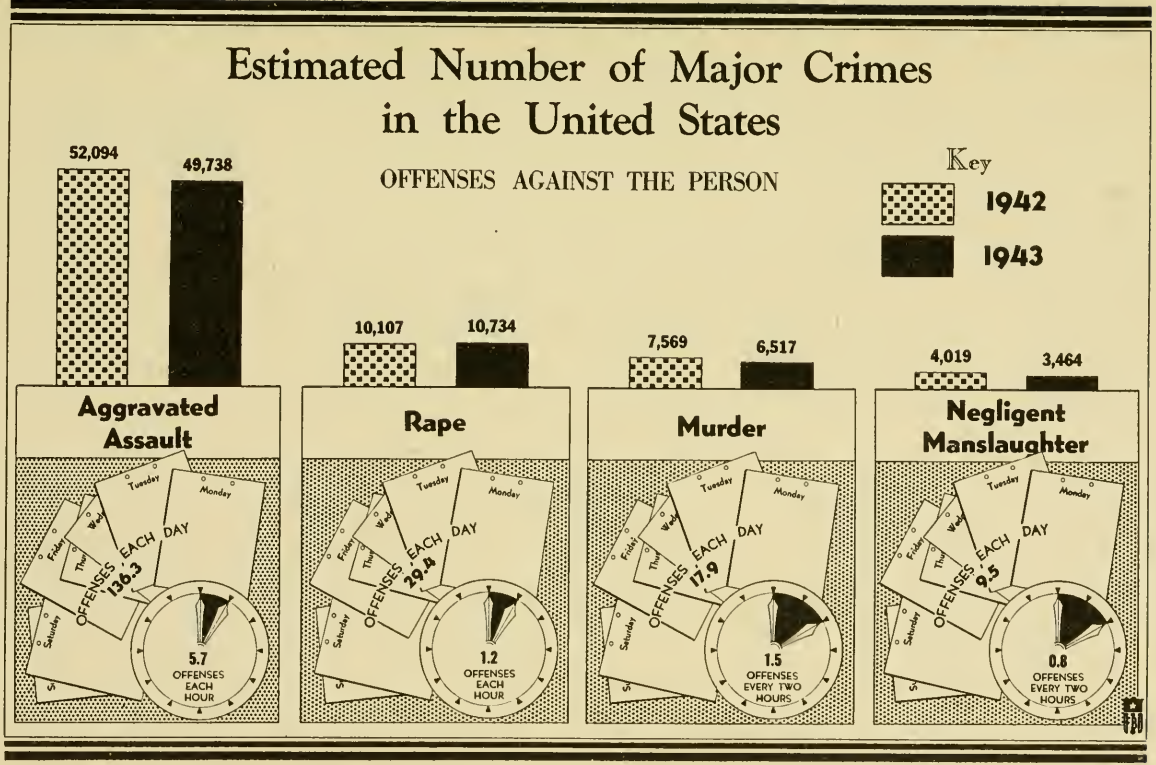
Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON
Key
1942
1943
52,094
49,738
10,107
10,734
7,569
6,517
4,019
3,464
Aggravated Assault
Rape
Murder
Negligent Manslaughter
OFFENSES EACH DAY
136.3
29.4
17.9
9.5
5.7 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
1.2 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
1.5 OFFENSES EVERY TWO HOURS
0.8 OFFENSES EVERY TWO HOURS
Monday
Tuesday
Wed.
Thur.
Friday
Saturday

FIGURE 14.

of a serious nature, such as embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, arson, receiving stolen property, drug violations, carrying concealed weapons, et cetera. It is therefore believed that the estimated totals set out in table 36 are conservative.

TABLE 36.—*Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1942–43*

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1942	1943	Number	Percent
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	7,569	6,517	−1,052	−13.9
Manslaughter by negligence	4,019	3,464	−555	−13.8
Rape	10,107	10,734	+627	+6.2
Robbery	47,126	45,268	−1,858	−3.9
Aggravated assault	52,094	49,738	−2,356	−4.5
Burglary	266,147	271,884	+5,737	+2.2
Larceny	882,061	806,325	−75,736	−8.6
Auto theft	167,625	187,751	+20,126	+12.0
Total	1,436,748	1,381,681	−55,067	−3.8

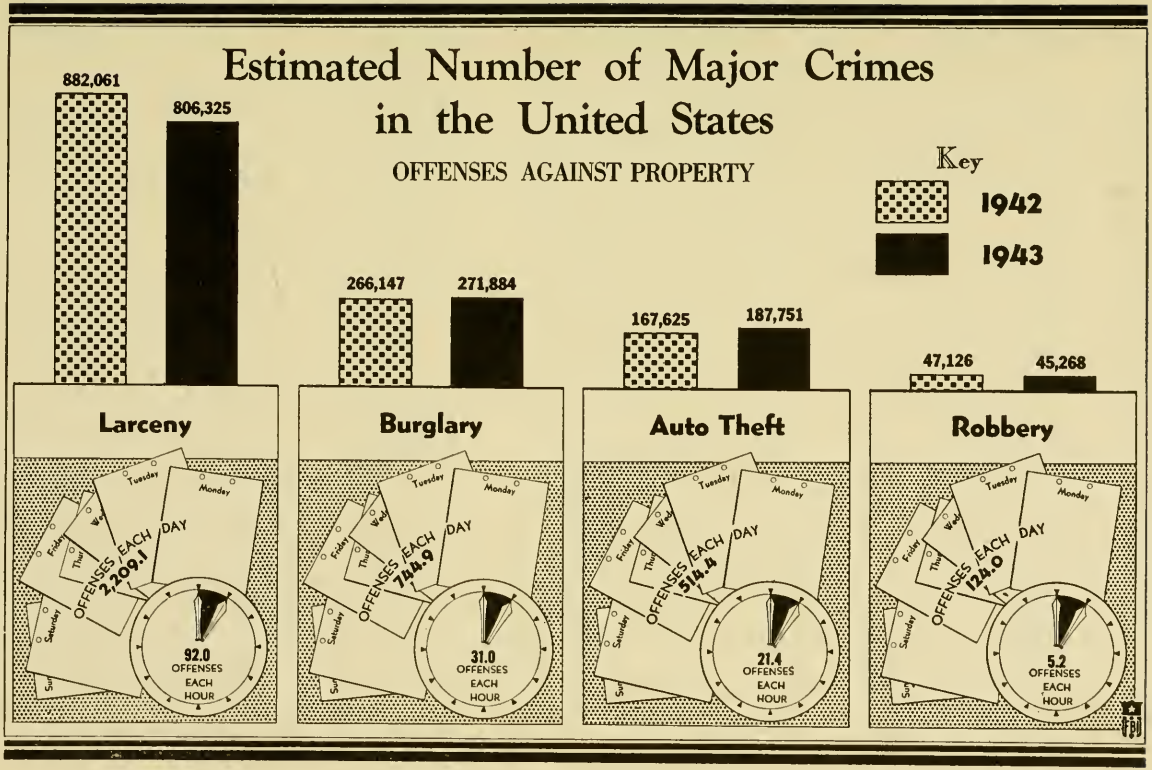
Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY
Key
1942
1943
882,061
806,325
266,147
271,884
167,625
187,751
47,126
45,268
Larceny
Burglary
Auto Theft
Robbery
OFFENSES EACH DAY
2,209.1
744.9
514.4
124.0
92.0 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
31.0 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
21.4 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
5.2 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
Monday
Tuesday
Wed.
Thur.
Friday
Saturday
Sun.
FBI

FIGURE 15

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data.

During the 1943 calendar year the FBI examined 490,764 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined was considerably smaller than the 585,988 examined in 1942. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Offense Charged.

More than 35 percent (175,150) of the records examined during 1943 represented arrests for major violations. Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, or auto theft numbered 129,393, constituting 26.4 percent of the total arrest records examined.

Sex.

Fingerprint cards representing arrests of males during 1943 numbered 411,642, which represents a 20.2 percent decrease from the 515,635 cards received during 1942.

Female arrest records increased, however, from 70,353 during 1942 to 79,122 in 1943, an increase of 12.5 percent.

The following are some of the changes in the arrests of males and females of all ages during 1943 as compared with 1942:

Offense	Percent change		Offense	Percent change	
	Male	Female		Male	Female
Burglary	−5.4	+33.2	Disorderly conduct	−15.4	+31.3
Larceny	−16.2	+6.8	Drunkenness	−26.1	+1.8
Embezzlement and fraud	−34.3	+15.8	Vagrancy	−27.3	+24.6

The number and percentage of arrests by sex during 1943 are presented in Table 37.

TABLE 37.—*Distribution of arrests by sex, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1943*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	4,688	4,070	618	1.0	1.0	0.8
Robbery	10,827	10,251	576	2.2	2.5	.7
Assault	34,668	30,611	4,057	7.1	7.4	5.1
Burglary—breaking or entering	23,791	23,053	738	4.8	5.6	.9
Larceny—theft	44,498	37,605	6,893	9.1	9.2	8.7
Auto theft	10,921	10,681	240	2.2	2.6	.3
Embezzlement and fraud	7,674	6,662	1,012	1.6	1.6	1.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	2,417	2,115	302	.5	.5	.4
Arson	622	558	64	.1	.1	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,880	3,424	456	.8	.8	.6
Rape	5,861	5,861		1.2	1.4	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9,263	2,483	6,780	1.9	.6	8.6
Other sex offenses	12,020	8,111	3,909	2.5	2.0	5.0
Narcotic drug laws	1,361	1,184	177	.3	.3	.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	5,550	5,204	346	1.1	1.3	.4
Offenses against family and children	7,710	7,292	418	1.6	1.8	.5
Liquor laws	6,775	5,508	1,267	1.4	1.3	1.6
Driving while intoxicated	18,392	17,505	887	3.7	4.3	1.1
Road and driving laws	4,745	4,641	104	1.0	1.1	.1
Parking violations	53	52	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	4,549	4,400	149	.9	1.1	.2
Disorderly conduct	35,319	26,627	8,692	7.2	6.5	11.0
Drunkenness	111,031	99,292	11,739	22.6	24.1	14.8
Vagrancy	35,013	22,749	12,264	7.1	5.5	15.5
Gambling	13,930	12,901	1,029	2.8	3.1	1.3
Suspicion	41,364	33,035	8,329	8.4	8.0	10.5
Not stated	2,230	1,636	594	.5	.4	.8
All other offenses	31,612	24,131	7,481	6.4	5.9	9.5
Total	490,764	411,642	79,122	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Age.

There were 112,281 males and females under voting age arrested and fingerprinted during 1943. This amounts to 22.9 percent of the total arrests. In addition there were 64,444 (13.1 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 176,725 (36.0 percent) less than 25 years old. Arrests of persons 25 to 29 years old numbered 66,981 (13.6 percent). The resultant total is 243,706 (49.7 percent) less than 30 years of age. It should be remembered that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because of the practice of some jurisdictions not to fingerprint youthful offenders.

Although there was a 7.6 percent decrease in the number of arrests of males under 21 years of age (due entirely to the decrease in arrests of males aged 18 to 20) the figures again show that youths play a predominant part in the commission of crimes against property. For males and females combined the following figures represent the portion of offenses committed by persons under 21: Larceny, 37.1 percent; robbery, 39.3 percent; burglary, 55.8 percent; and auto theft, 65.1 percent. These percentages are somewhat higher than those for

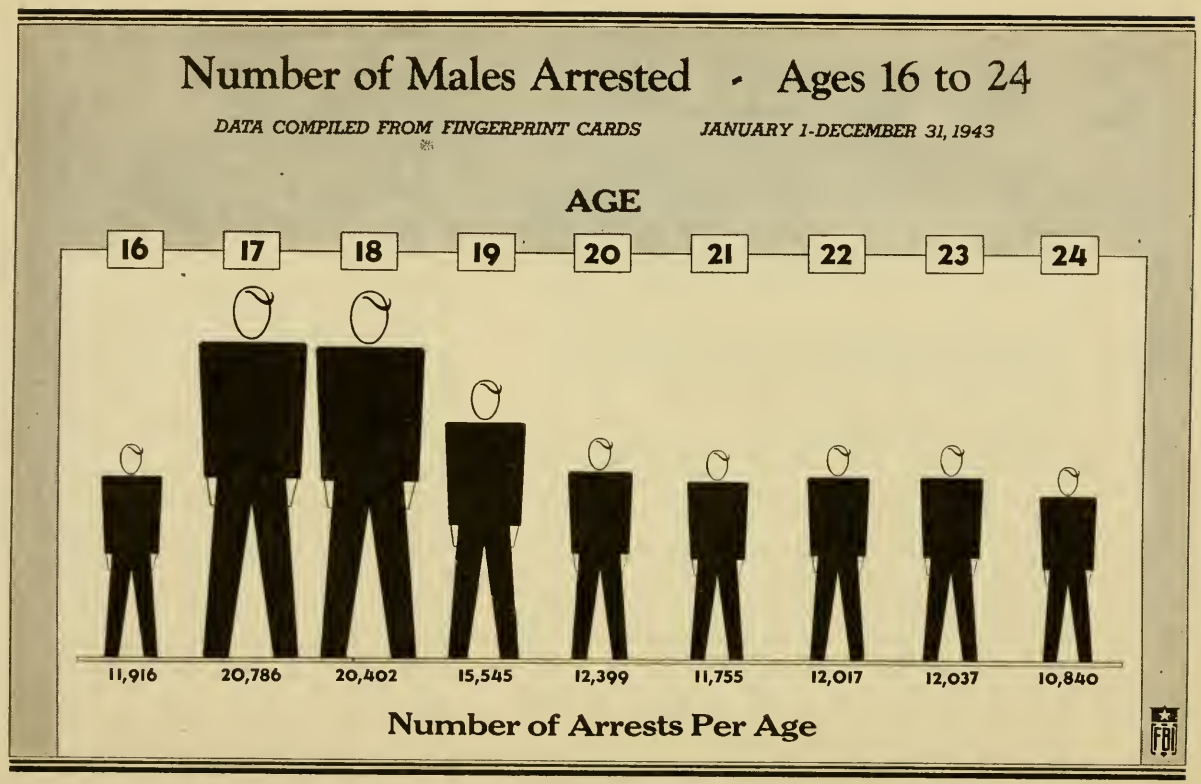
Number of Males Arrested - Ages 16 to 24
DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS
JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1943
AGE
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
11,916
20,786
20,402
15,545
12,399
11,755
12,017
12,037
10,840
Number of Arrests Per Age
FBI

FIGURE 16.

1942, which is partially the result of the decrease in the number of arrests of persons 21 years of age and over.

During 1943, there were 104,630 persons of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson; and 44,047 (42.1 percent) of those persons were less than 21 years old.

The extent of the participation of youth in the commission of crimes against property is further indicated by the following figures: During 1943, 36.0 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 60.0 percent of those charged with robbery, 69.1 percent of those charged with burglary, 51.5 percent of those charged with larceny, and 81.4 percent of those charged with auto theft. More than one-half of all crimes against property during 1943 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

For males and females combined, the figures for the groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred during 1943 are as follows:

Age	Number of arrests	Age	Number of arrests
18	26,294	22	16,978
17	23,746	20	16,778
19	21,325		

For males and females combined, there was a slight decrease in arrests of those under 21 years of age, from 112,486 in 1942 to 112,281 in 1943 (−0.2 percent). However, arrests of persons less than 18 years old increased 26.3 percent, while arrests of persons in the 18–20 age group decreased 13.6 percent.

As would be expected under existing wartime conditions, figures for the separate sexes show different trends in certain age groups. Boy arrests under 18 increased 23.4 percent and girl arrests under 18 increased 49.4 percent. On the other hand, whereas boy arrests in the 18–20 age bracket decreased 24.1 percent, girl arrests in this age group increased 47.4 percent. The over-all data for female arrests show increases at all ages up to 30, but the increase was 47.9 percent among those under 21 years of age, 16.4 percent for ages 21–24, and only 0.8 percent for ages 25–29. On the other hand, male arrests show a 9.5 percent decrease at age 18, and more substantial decreases at all higher ages.

Age 17 predominated in the frequency distribution of male arrests during 1943, the first time since these tabulations were started by the F B I in 1932. Age 18 was second in the frequency of arrests. The top position occupied by age 17 results partially from the decreases in

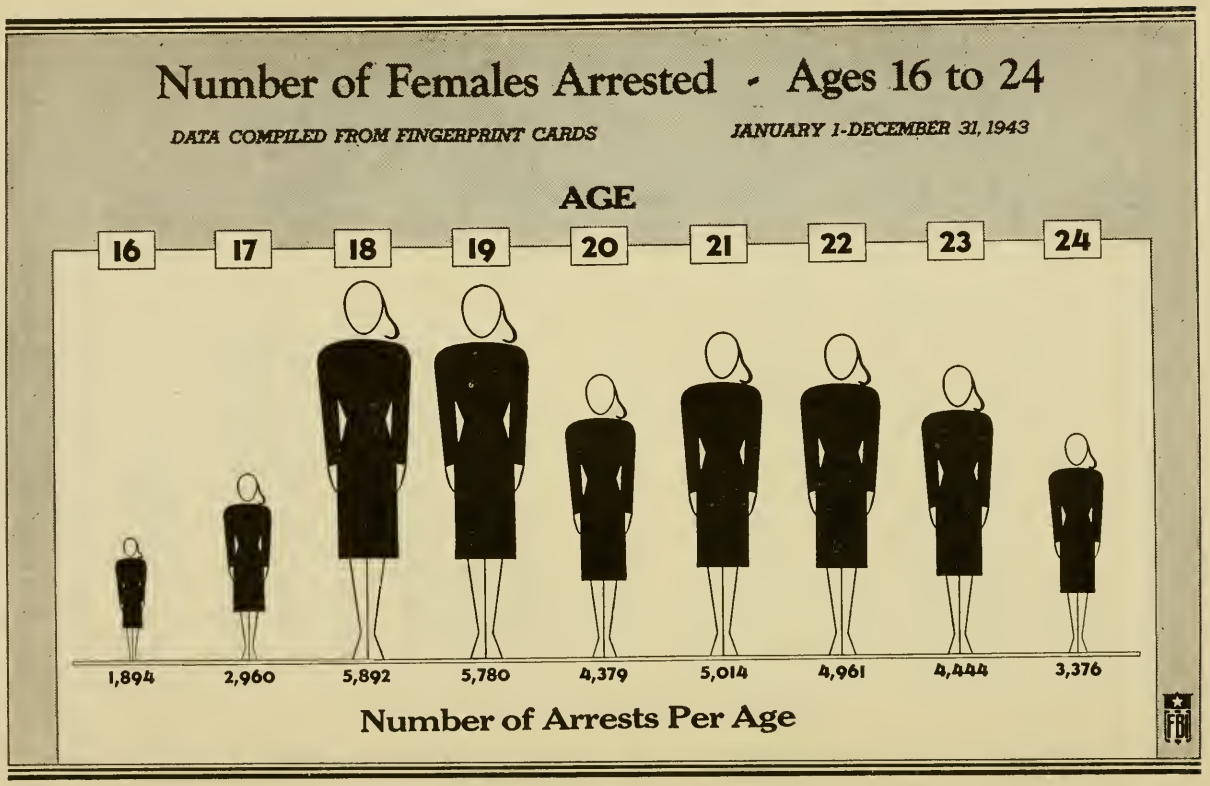
Number of Females Arrested - Ages 16 to 24
DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS
JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1943
AGE
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
1,894
2,960
5,892
5,780
4,379
5,014
4,961
4,444
3,376
Number of Arrests Per Age
FBI

FIGURE 17.

arrests in older age groups; nevertheless, it should be noted that male arrests for age 17 increased 27.7 percent during 1943.

Arrests during 1943 of males under 18 years of age increased 39.8 percent for rape, 39.0 percent for robbery, 27.7 percent for burglary, and 23.4 percent for auto theft as compared with 1942.

Female arrests in 1943 occurred most frequently at age 18, followed by age 19. This, too, is a new development in the data, occurring for the first time in 12 years. In 1942, age 22 predominated, followed by age 21; and in prior years ages 21–23 usually predominated in the frequency of female arrests. In 1943, female arrests at age 18 increased 54.3 percent, and at age 19 the increase was 52.9 percent.

As previously indicated the figures for girls under 21 years of age disclose a 47.9 percent increase, from 15,068 in 1942 to 22,292 in 1943.

For offenses against common decency the number of girls under 21 years of age arrested during 1943 increased 56.9 percent. This general category includes such offenses as drunkenness, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, prostitution, and commercialized vice, and other sex crimes, such as adultery and fornication.

For crimes against property (robbery, burglary, theft and related offenses) arrests of girls under 21 years of age increased 30.1 percent; for miscellaneous violations arrests increased 53.2 percent; but for assaults and homicides there was a decrease of 5.5 percent.

The seriousness of the juvenile delinquency problem is more clearly seen when it is remembered that the increase in female arrests during 1943 is in addition to a similar substantial increase which occurred in 1942. When compared with arrests in 1941, the figures for 1943 show that arrests of girls under 21 increased 130.4 percent. These figures indicate that the factors contributing to delinquency are still very powerful, and point to the need for each community to intensify its efforts to stop the rising tide of delinquency and juvenile crime. All of the constructive influences which an aroused community can provide are urgently needed to combat this menace to our internal strength.

TABLE 38.—*Arrests by age groups, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1943*

Offense charged	Age																		
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	Total all ages
Criminal homicide	9	18	29	65	108	153	126	120	130	154	177	159	820	665	630	457	350	518	4,688
Robbery	18	63	104	429	847	1,131	979	702	605	649	529	454	1,754	1,083	659	446	215	160	10,827
Assault	35	58	79	372	777	1,141	1,185	1,121	1,122	1,220	1,387	1,199	6,182	5,468	4,533	3,309	2,231	3,189	34,668
Burglary—breaking or entering	19	1,283	1,002	2,514	3,112	2,653	1,612	1,108	932	842	771	614	2,489	1,693	1,231	833	511	572	23,791
Larceny—theft	28	1,123	870	2,405	3,898	3,609	2,632	1,969	1,740	1,694	1,623	1,355	5,641	4,541	3,879	2,839	1,985	2,667	44,498
Auto theft	5	345	516	1,294	1,725	1,517	1,003	714	538	458	471	311	1,034	460	259	131	78	62	10,921
Embezzlement and fraud	5	6	22	101	210	282	259	257	255	294	256	229	1,264	1,144	950	789	601	750	7,674
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	1	19	17	68	117	121	78	82	77	79	95	71	325	328	275	248	168	248	2,417
Arson	2	23	6	29	42	48	21	18	22	12	14	9	60	64	68	51	42	91	622
Forgery and counterfeiting	5	35	39	130	213	281	201	163	166	180	139	127	608	473	385	276	215	244	3,880
Rape	7	25	43	222	385	472	399	340	279	258	279	228	953	681	420	298	222	350	5,861
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6	14	29	97	223	545	511	433	577	580	539	435	1,645	1,252	948	630	376	423	9,263
Other sex offenses	3	27	39	184	326	511	557	457	527	555	483	433	1,945	1,572	1,351	1,013	751	1,286	12,020
Narcotic drug laws		1	2	5	9	25	36	39	42	44	43	36	230	202	180	194	127	146	1,361
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	7	12	16	173	335	335	252	246	225	210	223	174	883	772	601	399	321	366	5,550
Offenses against family and children	6	2	3	6	30	85	110	174	209	284	288	306	1,691	1,462	1,206	833	510	505	7,710
Liquor laws	10	4	6	38	103	147	136	125	150	162	158	174	931	1,055	950	894	658	1,074	6,775
Driving while intoxicated	13	6	12	43	127	216	244	234	294	343	351	432	2,648	3,085	3,212	2,609	1,977	2,546	18,392
Road and driving laws	5	3	9	84	229	303	233	205	220	199	220	189	823	704	496	354	204	265	4,745
Parking violations					2		2	2	2	4	1		6	11	7	5	5	6	53
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	7	6	26	105	254	380	263	200	191	185	192	190	746	570	435	312	231	256	4,549
Disorderly conduct	36	91	141	702	1,567	2,077	1,761	1,398	1,454	1,493	1,429	1,221	5,385	4,557	3,796	2,934	2,147	3,130	35,319
Drunkenness	113	35	72	334	958	1,564	1,691	1,404	1,772	1,957	2,098	2,023	12,355	15,313	17,415	16,938	13,527	21,462	111,031
Vagrancy	34	132	193	849	2,054	3,006	2,459	1,762	1,818	1,744	1,508	1,164	4,405	3,461	2,965	2,504	1,773	3,182	35,013
Gambling	16	5	15	111	245	287	283	228	271	263	327	386	2,071	2,316	2,157	1,870	1,335	1,744	13,930
Suspicion	35	562	650	1,466	3,218	3,118	2,402	1,910	1,793	1,762	1,625	1,319	5,912	4,597	3,830	2,811	1,918	2,436	41,364
Not stated	1	2	10	38	90	128	103	82	102	110	88	73	348	302	209	206	135	203	2,230
All other offenses	29	1,375	1,103	1,946	2,542	2,159	1,787	1,285	1,256	1,243	1,167	905	3,827	3,109	2,526	1,899	1,418	2,036	31,612
Total	455	5,275	5,053	13,810	23,746	26,294	21,325	16,778	16,769	16,978	16,481	14,216	66,981	60,940	55,573	46,082	34,091	49,917	490,764

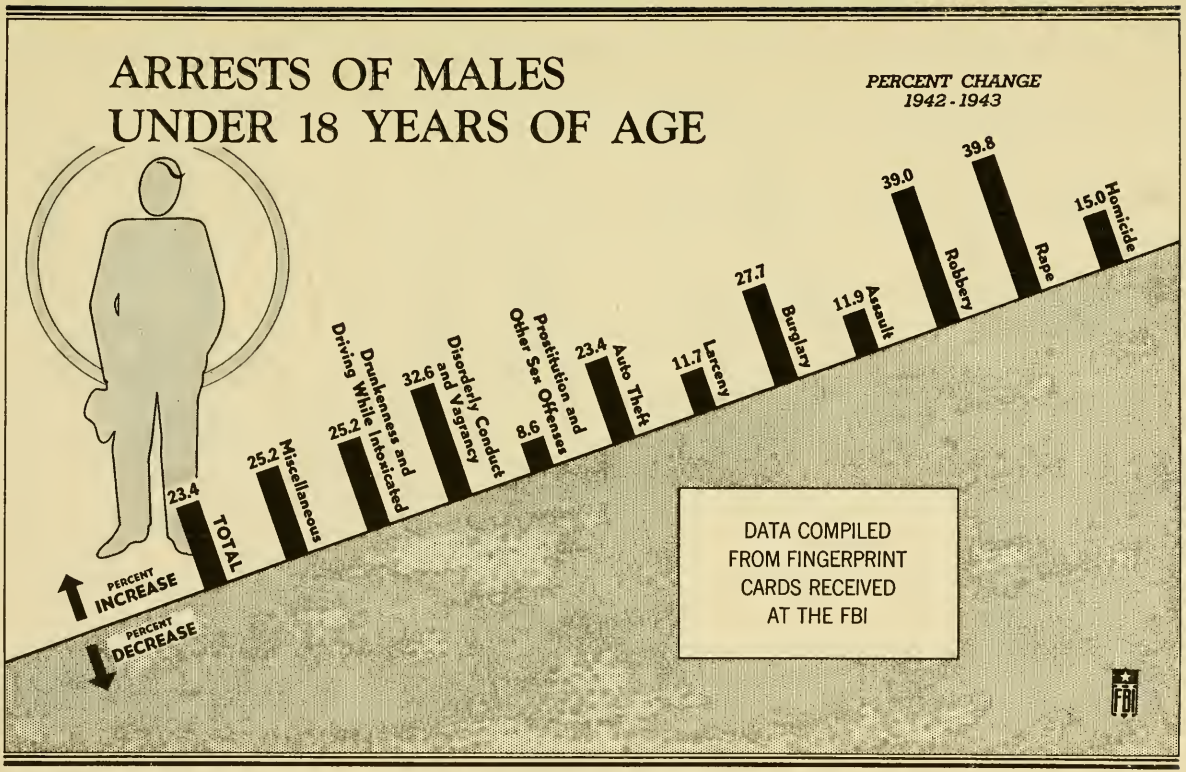
ARRESTS OF MALES
UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
PERCENT CHANGE
1942 - 1943
23.4
TOTAL
25.2
Miscellaneous
25.2
Drunkenness and
Driving While Intoxicated
32.6
Disorderly Conduct
and Vagrancy
8.6
Prostitution and
Other Sex Offenses
23.4
Auto Theft
11.7
Larceny
27.7
Burglary
11.9
Assault
39.0
Robbery
39.8
Rape
15.0
Homicide
PERCENT
INCREASE
PERCENT
DECREASE
DATA COMPILED
FROM FINGERPRINT
CARDS RECEIVED
AT THE FBI
FBI

FIGURE 18.

TABLE 39.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1943*

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide	4,688	619	1,239	13.2	26.4
Robbery	10,827	4,255	6,492	39.3	60.0
Assault	34,668	4,733	9,661	13.7	27.9
Burglary—breaking or entering	23.791	13,284	16,443	55.8	69.1
Larceny—theft	44.498	16,506	22,918	37.1	51.5
Auto theft	10,921	7,114	8,892	65.1	81.4
Embezzlement and fraud	7,674	1,137	2,171	14.8	28.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	2,417	502	824	20.8	34.1
Arson	622	187	244	30.1	39.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,880	1,062	1,674	27.4	43.1
Rape	5,861	1,886	2,930	32.2	50.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9,263	1,852	3,983	20.0	43.0
Other sex offenses	12,020	2,101	4,099	17.5	34.1
Narcotic drug laws	1,361	117	282	8.6	20.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	5,550	1,369	2,201	24.7	39.7
Offenses against family and children	7,710	410	1,497	5.3	19.4
Liquor laws	6,775	559	1,203	8.3	17.8
Driving while intoxicated	18,392	882	2 302	4.8	12.5
Road and driving laws	4,745	1,066	1.894	22.5	39.9
Parking violations	53	6	13	11.3	24.5
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	4,549	1,234	1 992	27.4	43.8
Disorderly conduct	35,319	7,737	12.334	21.9	37.8
Drunkenness	111,031	6,058	13,908	5 5	12.5
Vagrancy	35.013	10,455	16,689	29.9	47.7
Gambling	13,930	1,174	2,421	8.4	17.4
Suspicion	41,364	13,326	19,825	32.2	47.9
Not stated	2,230	453	826	20.3	37.0
All other offenses	31,612	12,197	16,768	38.6	53.0
Total	490,764	112,281	176,725	22.9	36.0

Criminal Repeaters.

Of the 490,764 arrest records examined, 234,087 (47.7 percent) represented persons who already had fingerprint records on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. For males the percentage with prior records was 51.1 and for females the percentage was 29.8. These figures pertain to fingerprint arrest records, and in no way relate to the civil identification files of the F B I.

TABLE 40.—*Percentage with previous fingerprint records, arrests, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1943*

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws	77.6	Parking violations [1]	41.5
Drunkenness	58.9	Suspicion	41.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	58.6	Rape	41.2
Robbery	58.1	Prostitution and commercialized vice	41.1
Embezzlement and fraud	54.3	Disorderly conduct	40.5
Vagrancy	51.9	Weapons	40.3
Liquor laws	49.1	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	38.7
Burglary	47.1	Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	37.8
Assault	45.9	Driving while intoxicated	37.7
Larceny	45.6	Criminal homicide	37.4
Gambling	45.4	Arson	37.1
Offenses against family and children	44.1	Other sex offenses	34.2
Auto theft	43.9	Road and driving laws	33.8
All other offenses	42.3		

[1] Only 53 fingerprint cards received representing arrests for violations of parking regulations.

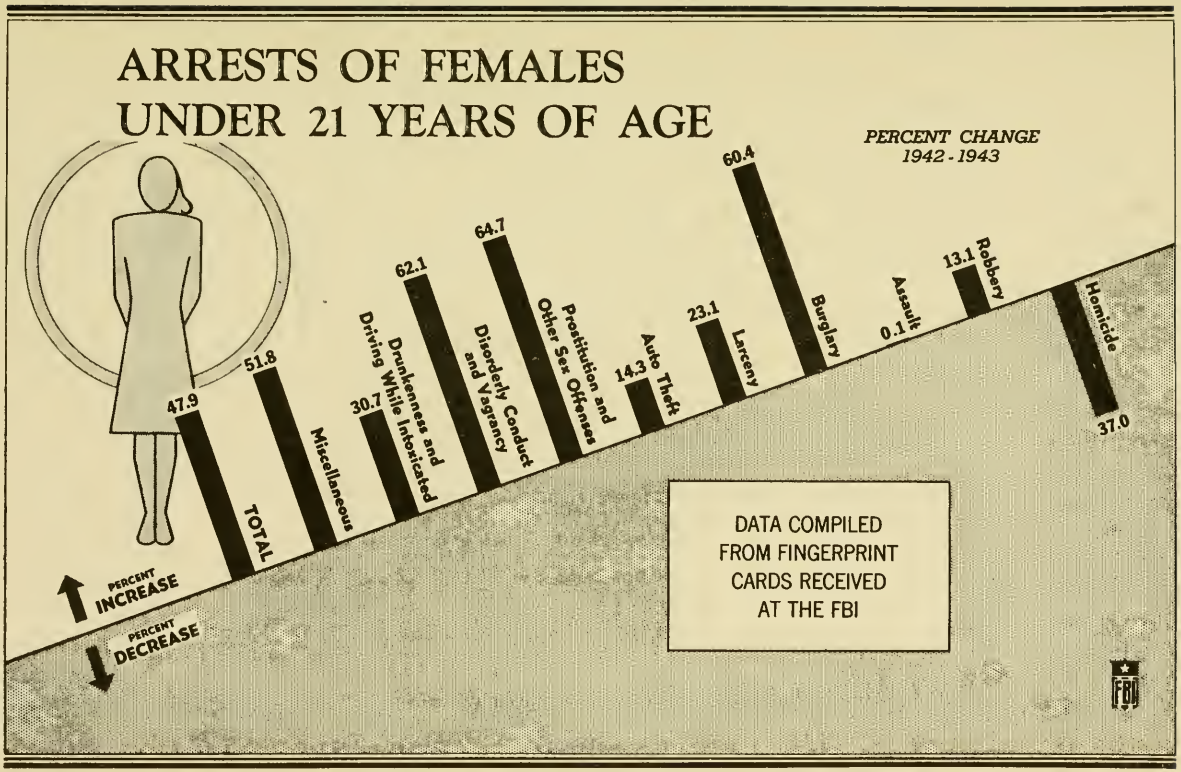
ARRESTS OF FEMALES
UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE
PERCENT CHANGE
1942 - 1943
47.9
TOTAL
51.8
Miscellaneous
30.7
Drunkenness and
Driving While Intoxicated
62.1
Disorderly Conduct
and Vagrancy
64.7
Prostitution and
Other Sex Offenses
14.3
Auto Theft
23.1
Larceny
60.4
Burglary
0.1
Assault
13.1
Robbery
37.0
Homicide
PERCENT
INCREASE
PERCENT
DECREASE
DATA COMPILED
FROM FINGERPRINT
CARDS RECEIVED
AT THE FBI
FBI

FIGURE 19.

Race.

Most of the persons represented in this study were members of the white and Negro races. Including Mexicans, who numbered 18,384, members of the white race represented 358,254 of the 490,764 arrest records received, while 125,339 were Negroes, 5,438 Indians, 499 Chinese, 102 Japanese, and 1,132 were representatives of other races.

TABLE 41.—*Distribution of arrests according to race, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1943*

Offense charged	Race						
	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total all races
Criminal homicide	2,514	2,107	35	7	----------	25	4,688
Robbery	6,004	4,674	90	10	----------	49	10,827
Assault	19,052	15,206	187	21	28	174	34,668
Burglary—breaking or entering	17,217	6,379	142	7	2	44	23,791
Larceny—theft	29,039	15,089	287	11	10	62	44,498
Auto theft	9,018	1,801	86	2	1	13	10,921
Embezzlement and fraud	6,321	1,303	31	4	5	10	7,674
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	1,473	925	4	2	2	11	2,417
Arson	466	149	5	1	----------	1	622
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,340	500	33	1	2	4	3,880
Rape	4,308	1,436	60	17	1	39	5,861
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6,216	2,872	150	10	----------	15	9,263
Other sex offenses	9,949	1,960	72	10	----------	29	12,020
Narcotic drug laws	806	347	10	169	1	28	1,361
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2,493	2,984	21	14	----------	38	5,550
Offenses against family and children	6,293	1,352	47	3	----------	15	7,710
Liquor laws	3,956	2,776	34	3	3	3	6,775
Driving while intoxicated	17,026	1,172	161	2	----------	31	18,392
Road and driving laws	3,633	1,078	24	2	1	7	4,745
Parking violations	42	10	----------	1	----------	----------	53
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	3,305	1,208	29	1	----------	6	4,549
Disorderly conduct	25,262	9,581	383	13	9	71	35,319
Drunkenness	94,819	13,746	2,308	15	10	133	111,031
Vagrancy	25,323	9,042	557	25	2	64	35,013
Gambling	6,326	7,388	22	85	11	98	13,930
Suspicion	28,252	12,714	298	16	8	76	41,364
Not stated	1,709	484	34	----------	----------	3	2,230
All other offenses	24,092	7,056	328	47	6	83	31,612
Total	358,254	125,339	5,438	499	102	1,132	490,764

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming. poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value; (*b*) under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses.

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22–24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1–25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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